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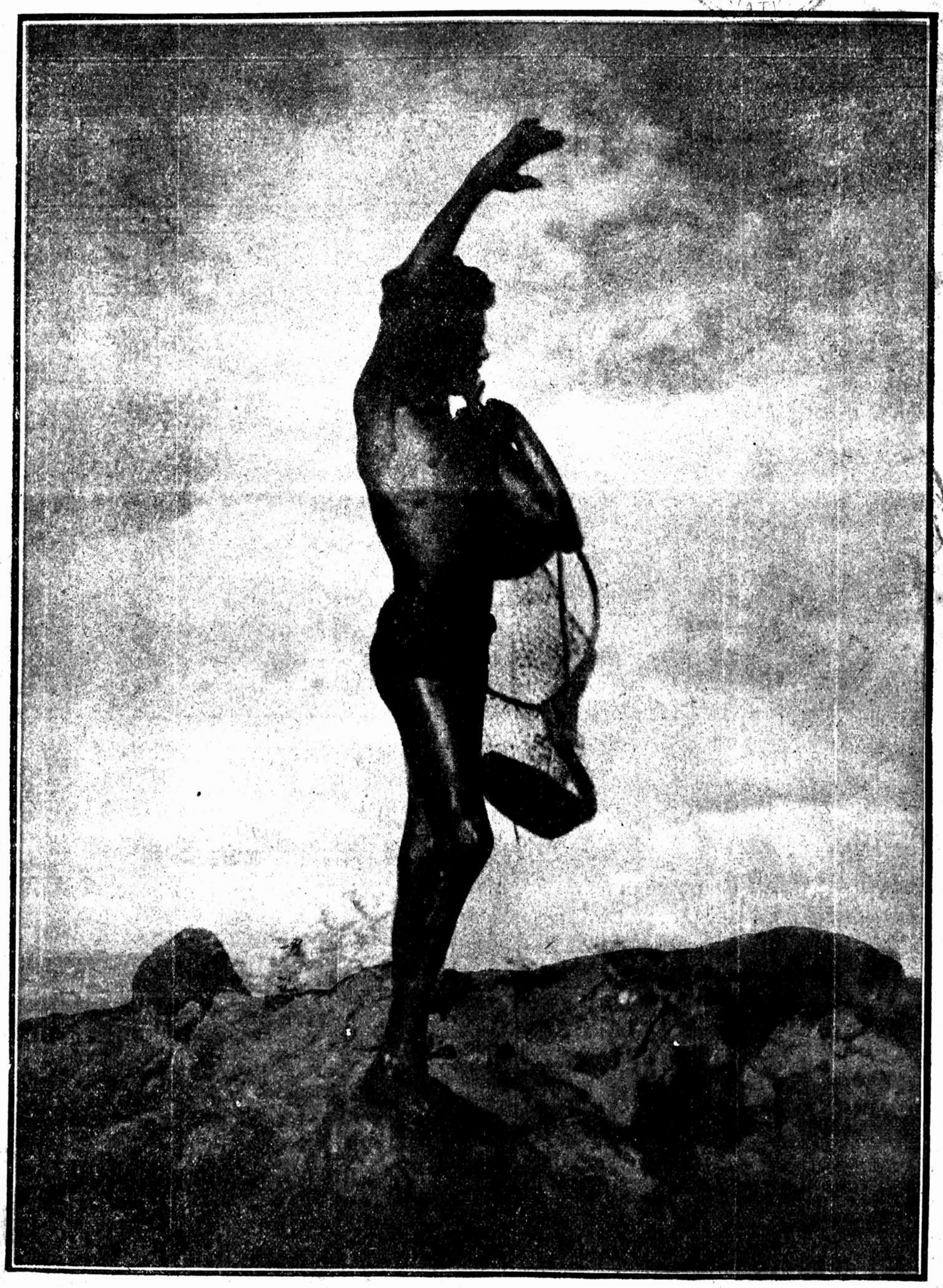

THE CALL OF THE SEA

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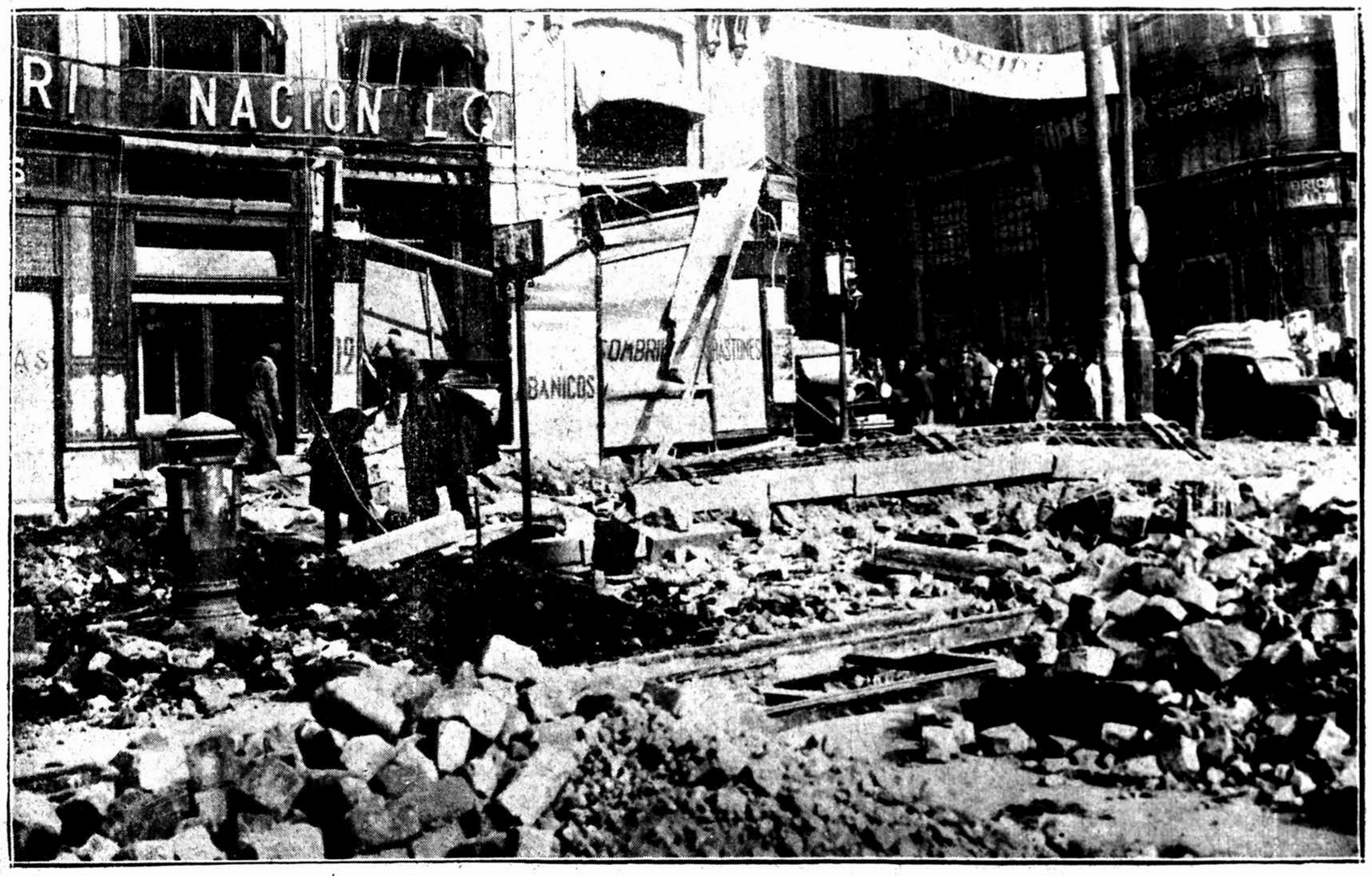
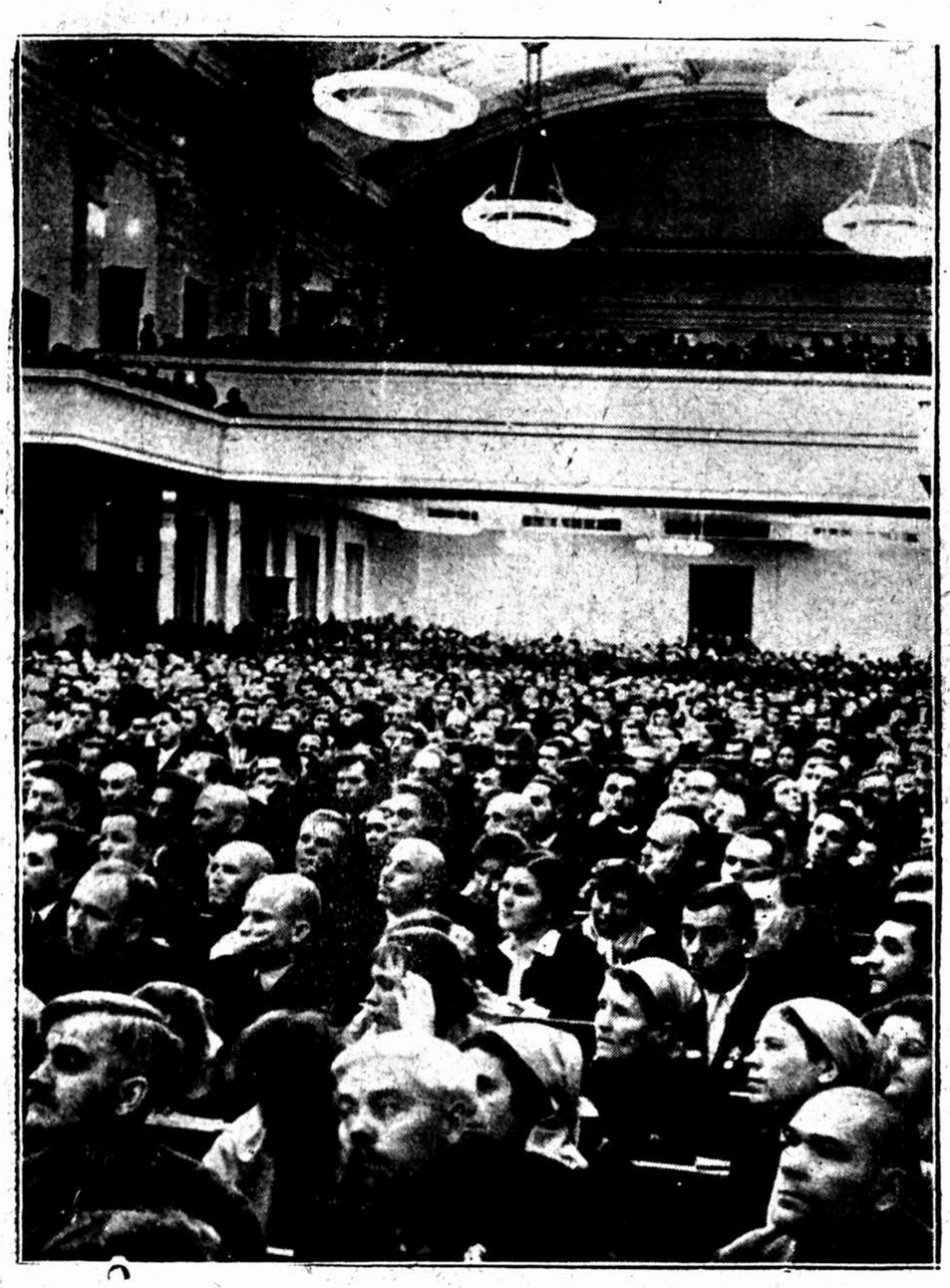


Scene of ruin in one of Madrid's principal streets after a raid by General Franco's bombing planes.



Delegates to the Eighth All-Union Congress of Soviets listen in the Grand Hall of Kremlin Palace to Dictator Josef Stalin on the New Constitution for the U.S.S.R.

To make the road safe for children to cross, London mothers form human barricade.

(*Left*): A general view of Sianfu, headquarters of Chinese insurgents under Mar hal Chang Hsueh-Liang, who recently put under arrest Generalissimo Chiang-Kai Shek; (Right): the Marshal (extreme right) with the Generalissimo (extreme left).

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: JANUARY 17, 1937.

RUSSIA Then And NOW

Fifteen Years Of Soviet Rule Have Transformed Country From A Land Of Dire Poverty To Universal Prosperity

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD
(Special To "The Bombay Chronicle.")

MOSCOW, (By Mail.)

Although it was autumn, the weather was still hot—as hot as it is during a good Turkmenistan summer. There was so much dust that you could use as a substitute for paper a table or a plank of wood. You just wrote in the dust with your finger, wiped it away, and in a few moments your table or board was ready for use again.

The heat wave, plus the dust, plus the dreadful famine, supported by their allied diseases and governed by the havoc of the civil war following close upon the revolution: such was the unforgettable period of 1921, when I and a company of some seven other friends found ourselves on the railway-station platform in Tashkent on our way toward centuries-old Moscow in the centre of the Empire, which was but then the newly adopted capital of the newly-founded proletarian empire

In A Delegate's Wagon

I don't want to mislead my readers about "comfortable" journeys in the land of Russia in those days, nor must they expect of me a detailed picture or a full account. Voluminous books could be written to show that the prosperous and happy life the Soviet people are beginning to enjoy at present did not come to them from heaven, but was won by them after most stubborn fights both with their enemies and with nature. And what Russia has achieved to-day has been paid for with enormous sacrifices.

It was not until after several days of anxious waiting that we were told that our train was to leave Tashkent on such and such date somewhere between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. Our luggage was taken to the so-called railway station in an "arba", a hideous looking vehicle, each wheel of which is twice the height of the horse that pulls it, while the capacity of its load is hardly greater than that carried by a Kashmir coolie. However, it made no difference how the luggage was transported, so long as it was transported safely; the question of the time did not matter either, for somewhere between 7 a.m. and 9 p.m. even a tortoise could walk or crawl without missing the train by more than a distance of a mile.

But as on several previous occasions, we were this time again disappointed: the train would leave only the following day to be sure. This we were told after waiting more than half a day. But at what time nobody, not even the station master, knew.

Finally, we found ourselves sitting in a "delegates" wagon, a luxuriously equipped and artistically decorated car, with compartments for two and for four persons; with comfortable cushions, divans, wash-stands, electric ventilation and everything that the former "De Lux Co." could think of for the comfort of its high-class aristocratic European passengers. These wagons, like everything else, had been confiscated and had become the property of the state. They were used for guests or delegates going to Moscow on some mission and were for that reason called "delegate wagons."

An Eventful Journey

On that eventful day, and time, when everybody was sure that the train was finally leaving, hundreds of people gathered on the station platform to bid good-bye to their friends and relatives leaving Tashkent for Moscow and Leningrad (then called Petrograd). The ladies wept and embraced their departing loved ones who were leaving them in those turbulent days. Most of the passengers were going, it was understood, to participate in the civil war; others were going on official commissions, but with what mission we were leaving Tashkent nobody knew.

The further the train poked along the more uncertain and dangerous the atmosphere became. There was a general whisper going on among the passengers of this unique train, which was covering the distance to our destination like a crippled old man on crutches. A day seemed to be a year and there was no end to it. At last a Red soldier came into our compartment, carefully closed the windows and drew the curtains, gave us a candle since electricity had been shut off, and instructed us not to use the candle except in an emergency, not to open the windows and to keep the door shut from the inside. He then left us—in a wilderness of guessing and fear. Soon after the Red Armyist left us we took it for granted that it was mid-night or even later and found it to be a reasonable excuse for our retiring to bed, thinking this the safest "shelter" for the pending horrors.

A False Alarm!

A watch was as valuable a thing in those days as it might have been in the days of Vasco da Gama. We knew that such a complicated instrument as a watch existed, but none of us could boast of possessing one. Therefore when suddenly the train stopped with a terrific jerk, throwing us all about like so many bottles from a ship table during a storm, we could not make out what the time was, or where the tide was throwing us. We were awakened by the rattling of machine guns, which seemed to be concealed within one of the wagons of our adventurous train.

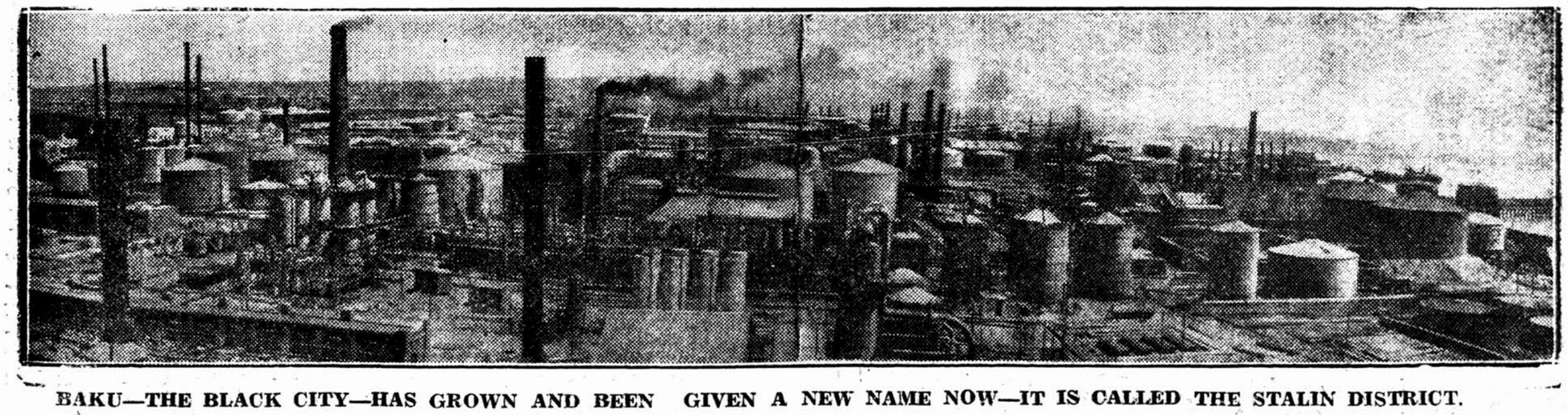
True to the instructions we had received, we neither opened the windows nor the doors, and somehow or other got on our feet and remained standing. the whole time the machine guns rattled. They kept up with short intervals for a half-hour and then after a gap of fifteen minutes or so the locomotive began whistling and shrilling and the wheels to rotate. During all this time we did not utter a word to each other; when it was over we ducked into our beds again and pretended to sleep. Truthfully speaking we all seemed to have been overpowered by some dreadful spell.

In the morning we found out that it had all been a "false alarm." What had happened was this: In order to check up on the preparedness of the travellers and crew for emergency defense, the Red officers had caused an artificial alarm to be raised. During the same time, however, the travellers' documents were examined and several persons were rounded up as being suspicious characters.

The Train Stopped Again

Another two days and two nights passed and again the train suddenly stopped. This time it was by day and in the midst of a forest, so that we were able to peer through the windows to see what was happening. This is what we saw; as the train stopped the Red Armyists, officers and many of the passengers left their wagons and went into the forest to collect fuel. We had run out of fuel, and as the stations along the way were unable to part with their miserly supplies, which were used to supply armoured cars and military trains, being a "civilian" train we had to fend for fuel ourselves. This was the real beginning of our journey and from then on the locomotive would run for several hours, stop, the passengers pile out and collect fuel, the locomotive would start up and run for another few hours, and so on. This became a regular routine and was thus not

(Continued on page 43)



BAKU—THE BLACK CITY—HAS GROWN AND BEEN GIVEN A NEW NAME NOW—IT IS CALLED THE STALIN DISTRICT.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

Look upon each day as the whole of life, not merely as a section; and enjoy and improve the present without wishing through haste to rush on to another.—RUSKIN.

London Astrologer's Amazing Claim

Stars Reported To Have Foretold King's Abdication

Not an eyelash was battled when speaker at the first Congress of the new British Federation of Astrologers in London suggested that:

1—He and all other good astrologers had known for years that King Edward was going to abdicate in 1936;

2—They knew even who would be his host when he left the Throne.

The audience, occupying just 39 of the 425 seats in the softly-lighted Grotrian Hall, in Wigmore Street, W., showed women in an ascendancy of three to one, writes a "News Chronicle" Special Correspondent.

They remained quite calm as they listened—applauded only at the end of each address: laughed only when a speaker made an unmistakable joke.

IN DEMAND.

Nobody among them moved a muscle when Dr. Isadore Kozminsky, discussing the magical action of gems, said there was a great public "intellectual" demand for astrology.

A brochure described how Dr. Kozminsky constructs and supplies, at not less than £2 2s. each, a personal talisman after he has judged from a map of the heavens at birth "the vibratory force which will enable me to select the harmonious gem to set in properly alloyed gold—for gold must be used for this work."

No stir was caused by the statement of Mr. E. Bray, a Wembley accountant, that there is an influence in the Universe which operates on the cut and shuffle of cards so that gamblers are given good or bad cards, according to the position of the moon in relation to their "horoscopic delineation."

Nor was there any panic when Mr. E. W. Whitman, adding up the digits in 1937, said they came to 20 and indicated that the will of the people in many countries will begin to express itself more strongly next year.

The audience, further, seemed not to be surprised to hear that favourable names for babies on Christmas Day will be Arthur, Winifred and Norah.

But more fascinating than anyone else was Dr. Lionel Atherton, President of the British Institute of Medical Astrology and Metaphysical Science, who was described on the programme as the well-known West End osteopath.

He looked very grave as he explained to the 39 that he could not touch deeply on the subject of the Duke of Windsor "for international reasons." But he said:

"Go back to the time when Father Arminius wrote his great prophecy, and Van Helmont.

"Events which have come about in the last few weeks were written centuries ago.

"Why, did he not say that a Rothschild should cover him? Isn't he staying with a Rothschild now? The ex-King belongs to the Shepherd Kings of the Plains. Follow their progress in the next 10 years."

BOTH PROPHESIED.

After the address I asked Dr. Atherton: Which of the two, Father Arminius or Van Helmont, made this remarkable prophecy?

Dr. Atherton said: Well, they both had prophecies, but Van Helmont's was clearer.

I asked: Did Van Helmont know about the Rothschilds (whose house was founded only about 150 years ago) and about King Edward?

Dr. Atherton said: I should have said that he used a Hebrew word which means "Rothschild."

I asked: And King Edward?

Dr. Atherton said: Well, the line of King David.

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Hearst's Right Hand Man

Arthur Brisbane, Richest Professional Journalist, Passes Away

It is safe to predict that Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the right-hand of Mr. William Randolph Hearst, has died the richest professional journalist in the world.

His fortune can be estimated at more than a million sterling. A large part of it was made in real estate. At one time Mr. Brisbane was the owner of the Ritz Tower in New York.

His huge professional salary of £75,000 a year was earned. His column, "To-day," was read by millions of Americans.

It appealed to the educational urge in most Americans. Mr. Brisbane understood how to interpret the classics to the average reader. In the last years of his life he went back to book reviewing. He did not review new books. He reviewed the classics.

HIS BUSINESS WIFE.

Mr. Brisbane was proud of his skill as a journalist. For clear thought he recommended La Fontaine's "Fables"; for prose Sterne's "A Sentimental Journey."

For years he had dictated his column. His dictaphone was his business wife. It accompanied him everywhere. He used it in trains and in his car. It went with him on his travels.

When he came to Europe in the late summer of this year, the dictaphone got no rest. And the young men in Mr. Hearst's offices in Paris, in Rome and in other cities of Europe were kept busy shipping the wax cylinders to New York.

In an autobiographical article written about ten years ago the late Mr. Arthur Brisbane mentioned that at the age of nineteen he was on the point of going to Harvard, but, "thank Heaven," he got a job as a reporter instead, and at twenty-three he was editor of the "New York Evening Sun." Accordingly "I got my chance at a time when I might have been wasting years in Harvard." He was perfectly certain, he added, that if he had gone to college he would have been a flat failure.

THE HARVARD WAY.

In a comment the "Springfield Republican" agreed with Mr. Brisbane that Harvard would have made "a flat failure" of him. Certainly it would have made it difficult for him to work for Mr. Hearst, and it might have had such an effect upon his mind that his ideas of public questions would have been less naive. That would undoubtedly have made it impossible for Mr. Brisbane to own all the apartment-houses and what-not that he had collected, because to make a great deal of money you have to be sure of yourself and stick to your story. "Harvard," concluded the "Springfield Republican," "has had an unsettling effect upon many otherwise promising young men. They got to thinking, and that was the end of them."

HE WAKES ONLY FOR MEALS

Eats, But Never Speaks

John Maceachan, a farm labourer, of Kilchrenan, Argyll, was brought to the West Highland Rest Hospital, Oban, fifteen years ago with a fractured thigh.

Soon afterwards he fell asleep after a meal.

He has been sleeping twenty-two hours out of every twenty-four since then.

He wakens for breakfast, lunch and tea, and when each meal is ended falls asleep again without speaking.

"It is one of the most extraordinary cases we have ever had," said an official of the hospital to a Sunday Express representative.

"The doctors who have examined him are completely puzzled." maceachan is now ninety years of age.

His sister, aged ninety-six, is also a patient in the West Highland Rest Hospital.

They had lived together in a small cottage in Kilchrenan till Maceachan was taken to hospital.

His sister was admitted soon afterwards.

Except for failing eyesight Maceachan's health is satisfactory and he can move his arms and legs.

His meals are sometimes placed on a little table at his bedside.

He wakens, takes the meals, then goes to sleep.

A DOCTOR'S ADVENTURES IN MANY LANDS

ESCAPED FROM SHARKS, FOUND OPIUM IN JAM TINS, WITNESSED FIRE-WALKING AND A STRANGE MATCH OF BASE-BALL

What would you do if, enjoying a quiet swim, you found yourself surrounded by sharks? Dr. Victor Heiser found himself in this unenviable position when he was bathing near San Jose, in Central America. His first impulse, he tells us in "A Doctor's Odyssey" (Cape, 15s.), was to frighten them by splashing and making a noise. This would probably have been fatal. Instead he began to swim slowly and quietly towards the shore—and stroke for stroke the sharks kept pace with him:—

After what seemed hours, I was off the end of the pier, and could see the agonized expressions of the people, who were momentarily expecting to see me devoured. But when I reached the little iron ladder I did not obey my impulse to leap for it. I grasped one rung cautiously. Nothing happened. Then I lifted the other hand with equal deliberation. I put one foot on the ladder. Still nothing happened. Another foot. Nothing.

Once free of the water I swarmed up the ladder without pausing to wave farewell to my late companions. Not until then had a dared to take a full-sized breath.

A Hand As Bait For Sharks

Actually Dr. Heiser had saved his life by his unhurried movements. Later, in Samoa, he had proof of this. He went shark fishing with a man who used his hand as bait!

We paddled just outside a barrier reef. The chief put his hand in the water, and trailed it slowly. Soon a shark drifted up and moved as gradually after his hand. As the fish drew alongside the canoe a noose was gently dropped between it and the hand; the shark, unheeding, followed through. When the rope had passed behind the first fin, it was cautiously pulled tight. If it were to slip over the tail, the shark would struggle and the boat might be upset.

The moment the noose was taut, Fau Mui Na withdrew his fingers. "It's all in knowing how", he said. "If you move your hand slowly, the shark will also move slowly. If you move it quickly, off will come your hand".

The shark is pulled in and stunned with a long mallet.

Dr. Heiser has had many other strange experiences and escapes from death during his life as Director for the East of the International Health Board spansored by the Rockefeller Foundation. During a cholera epidemic in the Philippines he entered a nunnery, where no man had walked for over a hundred years:—

The Mother Superior, of commanding presence, conducted me down the long hall, grim in its austerity, where through years of poverty the once white walls had grown darkly stained. The corridors seemed alive with restless, swishing, grey-robbed figures eyes which had long forgotten what a man was like stared curiously from white faces. I passed the chapel, gleaming with many flickering candles, where nuns knelt silent in perpetual adoration. At last I entered the dormitory and there, with what meagre facilities science had to offer, ministered to the desperately sick nuns.

Their Own Funeral!

Nuns figure in another of Dr. Heiser's stories. A friend in the Immigration Service told him to come at midnight to a place on the Canadian-American border. Soon, he says, a covered undertaker's wagon loomed out of the dark:—

"Halt! Everybody out!" called one of the officers.

The driver, in a shocked tone, exclaimed, "You can't interfere with us. I'm taking these sisters of charity to a funeral".

"Let's see 'em", ordered the officer, peremptorily.

From the wagon desended first one sister, then another, and another, their white coifs gleaming in the faint light. But when the lantern was lifted to the eight faces, parchment-yellow skins and flat eyes were revealed. The officer sardonically requested the pseudo-sisters to disrobe, and underneath the voluminous trailing black garments appeared Chinese cotton trousers and jackets.

The men were all deported under the Chinese Exclusion Act.

The Chinese, says the doctor, are the world's most adept smuggiers. They were always trying to smuggle opium into the Philippines. One day Dr. Heiser found that a huge shipment of jam had arrived at the Customs House:—

I said to one of the inspectors without knowing exactly why, "I'd like to see one of those tins". I took it in my hands, looked it over, and saw it was correctly labelled strawberry jam. Nothing apparently was wrong. Nevertheless, "Bring me a plate, please", I asked the inspector. When I emptied out the contents of the tin, it seemed an unusually small amount compared to the size of the container. Examining it more carefully, I found it had a false bottom.

Inside was the opium. Thousands of crates were opened. but only one in twelve tins contained opium. The Chinese had tried mathematically to compute the possibilities of detection!

A Neat Revenge

A Chinese once got the better of Dr. Heiser and a friend in an amusing way. They were on the train from Bangkok to Penang. and during a stop at a station the only other occupant of the compartment, a Chinese. bought a durain, that evil-smelling Eastern fruit, and proceeded to cut it in half. Almost overpowered by the smell, the two Americans called the guard and asked him to persuade their companion to eat his durain on the platform. This he obligingly did. Dr. Heiser and his friend had just begun to eat their ham sandwiches when he returned, and started

to make gestures of repulsion. shook his head, and ejaculated, "Whew! Whew! Whew!" as though he were overcome with disgust. Then he, too, called the guard, to whom he spoke in Malay. The guard turned to us and asked whether we would mind stepping outside to eat our lunch. Since the Chinese had been so polite in acceding to our request, we felt we would do no less than return the favour. To a final "Whew!" we also left. When we had finished our innocent sandwiches and returned the jocular Chinese looked up at us with a big broad grin on his face.

An example of native ingenuity occurred during an outbreak of plague in Manila. It was spread by rats, and a bounty of five centavos was paid for each rodent whose tail was offered in evidence of death. But difficulties soon arose. Certain enterprising inhabitants of Manila began breeding rats. The outlay was negligible and the profits high; a tail was a tail, whether from a baby or a grandfather. The bounty system had to be stopped.

Three Times A Day

The American medical authorities had great difficulty in persuading the Filipinos to safeguard their health by boiling their drinking water. On one occasion Dr. Heiser made a tour of the houses in a certain district.

and in each one I asked, "Do you use boiled water?" and in each received an affirmative reply. By the time I had reached the fifth house, I decided I had better go into the question somewhat more thoroughly. "How do you use this boiled water?" I inquired.

"We take a teaspoonful three times a day!"

In the remote mountains it took a long time to teach the people the ways—often inexplicable to them—of civilisation. Shortly after a new hospital was opened, says the doctor.

I remember making an inspection visit one night and finding all the beds empty. I had seen the ward full only a few hours before. As I was looking round for some explanation of the phenomenon, I noticed a pair of bare brown feet sticking out from under a bed, and stooping down, I found all the patients in similar positions.

Signs Of Civilization

Civilisation sometimes shows itself in strange ways. Approaching a village, Dr. Heiser was horri-

(Continued on page 41)

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Depended "Only On Providence" For Money

But That Does Not Save Negro Evangelist From Being Hauled Up Before Court

Father Divine, the negro evangelist whose followers, coloured and white, believe him to be God and who operates a full-fledged "Heaven" without visible means of support, has been cited to appear in a New York court on a charge of contempt because he testified that he depended for his money "only on Providence."

The charge is based on the affidavits of "Onward Universe" and "Rebecca Grace", two former "angels" of Father Divine's "Heaven," who have since become backsliders and are now known by the ordinary names of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brown.

They were converted to Father Divine's cult, they swear, by a magnificent meal consisting of:

"Coffee, chicken, ham, beef, stewed corn, mashed potatoes, sliced tomatoes, rice hominy, beans, peas, lettuce, spinach, ice-cream, and two enormous cakes, oval in shape and as large as automobile tyres, but higher."

"Rebecca Grace," being "of sanguine temperament and eager to believe in virtue," says she handed Father Divine £810 in cash saved from her wages as a domestic, and went on paying him £14 out of her £16 monthly wages, while her husband, for whom Father Divine obtained work, turned over all his earnings to him.

"Humility Consolation," the cashier in one of Father Divine's restaurants, also swore that she worked from six in the morning till ten at night and then had to wait to turn over the receipts to Divine while cashiers from other enterprises cashed in.

If a check of the accounts showed a mistake in Father Divine's favour he kept the surplus. If a loss were shown she had to cover it, she says.

Victory For Birth Control

Tariff Rule Cleared In Court

When Dr. Hannah M. Stone, gynaecologist and birth-control advocate, received a package of contraceptives from a Japanese physician abroad the American Federal Government brought suit against her, alleging infringement of the Tariff Act of 1930 which prohibits the importation of such devices. Recently the Circuit Court of Appeals dismissed the suit, holding that the law was not designed "to prevent the importation, sale or carriage by mail of things which might intelligently be employed by conscientious and competent physicians for the purpose of saving life or promoting the well-being of patients."

The Federal law of 1873 sponsored by Anthony Comstock, reformer which forbids use of the mails for sending information or supplies pertaining to birth control still stands on the statutes, but Mrs. Margaret Sanger, who has led the birth-control movement here and abroad, commented:

"This decision definitely clarifies the situation and firmly establishes the precedent that contraceptive material may be lawfully admitted into this country and by implication disseminated through the mails if intended for legitimate use."

Forty-one States now permit birth-control clinics, and a recent poll by the American Institute of Public Opinion showed 70 per cent. in favour of legal distribution of birth-control data.

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Men And The Monocle

MORE THAN A SCORE OF BRITISH M. P.'s LED BY AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, NOW LOOK AT THE WORLD THROUGH A SINGLE EYE-GLASS

As the wearer of the best-known monocle in the House of Commons Sir Austen Chamberlain seems to have more followers today than he has had for many years past. More than a score of M.P.'s now wear the single eye-glass. Most of them wear it on a string, Sir Austin himself does and as his father, the greatest of the Chamberlains, did before him. But there are a few experts among them who rely on muscular contraction alone to avert disaster. writes Clair Price in "New York Times Magazine"

It may be that none of them is expert enough to flip his monocle into the air like a coin and catch it in his eye as its falls, as the Piccadilly Johnnies of an earlier day were supposed to do. Nowadays nobody seems to find time to cultivate this superlative degree of expertness or at least nobody's allows himself to be credited with it. The last remembered instance of it was during the war, and then in Egypt instead of Piccadilly.

On that occasion it had the effect of striking awe into a company of somewhat untruly Australians. They had just been attached to the command of an English officer who wore a monocle. It was the first monocle they had seen in real life, for they had never been in England and monocles have never seemed to flourish in the dominions. The entire company rose to the occasion as one man. On their first morning in camp they caricatured their new commanding officer by appearing on parade with the lids of their blacking tins solemnly stuck into their left eyes.

The Englishman took a long and silent look at them. Then he flipped his monocle into the air and deftly caught it in his eye.

"Do that, you blighters", he barked at them and turned on his heels and walked away.

DISTINCTIVE TONE.

Nowadays monocles seem hardly capable of rising to such heroic heights. Their new popularity in the House of Commons may at first seem to indicate that the tone of the House is becoming more distinctive than it used to be, but on second thought it may just as easily indicate that monocles are becoming less distinctive. If they have lost their old terrors, they seem also to have lost the air of floppishness which once made them the emblem of the intellectual featherweight.

Why they should ever have been regarded as such an emblem must remain a mystery. Perhaps it was because the single glass sometimes impedes movement of the eyelids and so produces the effect of a fixed stare out of one eye. Or perhaps it was because of the startling effect of lifting an eyebrow and so dropping the glass to the end of its string, where it tinkles about the front of the waistcoat until it is retrieved and slipped into its case.

Whatever the reason, it can hardly be doubted that monocles alone, of all the known correctives of defective vision have utterly failed to capture the affection and esteem of the human race. People take kindly enough to ordinary spectacles.

Even that very haughty arrangement for women, the lorgnette, arouses no actual animosity, although it is by far the most offensive of all the aids to vision. Compared to the hostile stare of a lifted largnette, a monocle is surely modest and inoffensive enough.

Even now monocles seem to convey a faint and far-away echo of Lottie Collins pulverizing the Town with "Ta-ra-ra Boom-de-ay"—a glimpse of dukes and marquesses and earls (with here and there a maharajah) all lined up in the correct order of precedence and waiting like perfect little gentlemen, with armfuls of orchids and pearls, outside the stage-door of the old Gaity

All through their history they have been associated with a type which in literature, begins with Sir Andrew Aguecheek and descends through the great Dundreary to the heroes of P.G Wodehouse. A manner, rather than a fixed character, hovers about them—a lisp, a stutter, a crowing chuckle, a little trip in the walk, and a general foppishness and fatuousness. On the stage at least, they belong to the comic Englishman, and it is on the stage that for the most part they have survived.

The comic Englishman and his comic monocle will presumably continue to flourish on the stage, but in real life the only monocle that survives today is the parliamentary monocle. This is far more serious institution. It is worn by older men and in an atmosphere of dignity and solemnity rather than of orchids and pearls.

FUTURE OF MONOCLES.

The late Piccadilly monocle and the present parliamentary monocle have indeed this much in common that both are associated with men who dress well. As far as this present generation is concerned, the senior Chamberlain may be regarded as the father of the parliamentary monocle. His eldest son, Sir Austin, has inherited not only the monocle and the orchid but also the Chamberlain frock coat, which has the remarkable property of making its wearer look as if he had been carefully poured into it.

Faultless dress, and no more the monocles of Piccadilly and of Parliament have in common. Now that the one has disappeared from real life and the other seems to have gained more devotees than ever, it may be that the time will eventually come when monocles will exchange their comic past for a future of dignity and ever esteem.

"Humanite." Paris.

Cervantes's Spain as Franco would like to see it.

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Oldest University In The World

CORDOVA, IN SPAIN, WAS CENTRE OF LEARNING WHEN EUROPE WAS STEEPED IN IGNORANCE

By H. E. Aziz Izzet Pasha

The Latin term Universitas, as doubtless you are all aware, as originally used, denoted any corporate body, community, or association as a whole. In its modern sense, that of a corporate body devoted to study, teaching, and investigation, the term came into use in Europe in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries of the Christian era. But the institutions that were first designated in this modern sense of the term came into existence some two centuries before the common use of the term, although somewhat similar institutions had existed in ancient times under Greco-Roman influence. At the time of the Roman Empire there was at Athens a university which was a great centre of learning, not only in all its essentials, but was also one that could be said to closely correspond to what is, now in the civilised world, generally understood by that term.

Schools of philosophy and letters similar to those at Athens flourished at other great cities of the Roman Empire—at Constantinople, at Alexandria, at Rhodes, at Marseilles, at Apollonia (Illyria), and at Rome itself. These, however, had little if any influence on the mediaeval institutions, which were an outgrowth of schools existing prior to that time in connection with cathedrals and monasteries.

The most influential of all these mediaeval universities appears to have been at Paris. At first it had only a faculty of arts, which existed in an organised form as early as 1169. In the 13th century faculties of theology, medicine, and canon law were added. These, with the faculty of civil law, constituted the organization of the typical mediaeval university, though all the universities had not every one of these faculties represented even at the period of the Renaissance.

Prophet's Solicitude For Learning

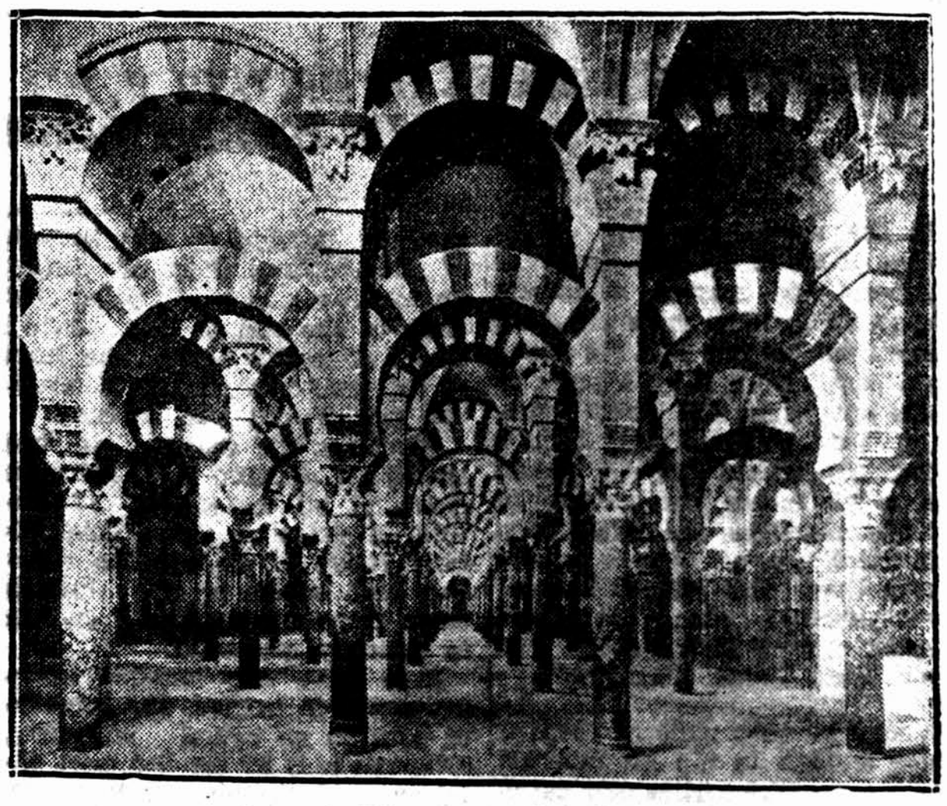
The Prophet of Islam ever preached the value of knowledge. It is recorded of him that he said: "Acquire knowledge, because he who acquires it in the way of the Lord performs an act of piety; who speaks of it, praises the Lord; who seeks it, adores God; who dispenses instruction in it, bestows alms; and who imparts it to its fitting objects, performs an act of devotion to God. Knowledge enables its possessor to distinguish what is forbidden from what is not; it lights the way to Heaven; it is our friend in the desert, our society in solitude, our companion when bereft of friends; it guides us to happiness; it sustains us in misery; it is our ornament in the company of friends; it serves as an armour against our enemies. With knowledge the servant of God rises to the heights of goodness and to a noble position, associates with sovereigns in this world, and attains to the perfection of happiness in the next." The Prophet also said: "Learning is of no value without work; precept is of no avail without practice." "Knowledge is the best of blessings", "Ignorance is the worst of all poverty". "To listen to the instructions of science and learning for one hour is more meritorious than attending the funerals of a thousand martyrs—more meritorious than standing up in prayer for a thousand nights."

The Holy Quran itself in several suras declares the supreme value of learning and science, and commenting upon a passage in the Surat-ul-'alaq (Sura XCVI) the learned commentator, Zamakhshari, thus explains the meaning of the Quranic words:—"God taught human beings that which they did not know, and this testifieth to the greatness of His beneficence, for He has given to His servants knowledge of what they did not know. And He has brought them out of the darkness of ignorance into the light of knowledge, and made them aware of the inestimable blessings of the knowledge of writing, for great benefits accrue therefrom which God alone compasseth; and without the knowledge of writing no other knowledge ('ulum) could be comprehended, nor the sciences placed within bounds, nor the history of the ancients be acquired and their sayings recorded, nor the revealed books be written; and if that knowledge did not exist, the affairs of religion and the world could not be regulated."

After the death of the Prophet, literature and arts were not neglected in either Mecca or Medina, and Hazarat Ali, at once the cousin and son-in-law of the Prophet, gave lectures on poetry, grammar, history and mathematics. The cousin of Ali, Ibn-Abbas, also delivered lectures on the same subject. Other learned Muslims gave instruction in the art of elocution; whilst many gave lessons in caligraphy, in ancient times an invaluable branch of knowledge, but which is our more modern days, in England, at any rate, possibly through the introduction and almost universal use of type-writing machines, appears to be rapidly becoming, if not a lost, certainly a much-neglected art.

The same passionate prediction to knowledge, admiration of learning and love of science, which ever distinguished the Prophet Mohammed, breathed in every word of the Khalif Ali. Unfortunately, on the 17th day of the holy month of Ramzan, in the 40th year of the Hegira, or 601 of the common era, the noble-minded and scholarly Ali was assassinated. "But for his assassination", says a French historian, "the Moslem world might have witnessed the realisation of the Prophet's teachings, in the actual amalgamation of Reason with Law and in the impersonation of the first principles of true philosophy in positive action."

In the lifetime of the Prophet there was established the nucleus of an educational institution, which in after years, ever widening and extending, developed into the world-famed universities at Baghdad and Salermo, at Cordova and Cairo.



Grand Mosque—Cordova.
Centuries before any Universities existed in Western Europe, this place was recognized to be one of the world's greatest centres of learning.

In Baghdad

In the limited space of time at our command, the most we can do is to give a faint outline of the glories of these ancient seats of Islamic learning.

First of these, in order of date, was that of Baghdad, that beautiful city of the Caliphs which arose on the banks of the Tigris like the Goddess Aphrodite issuing from the foam of the waves of the sea, as if under the wand of a skilled magician, under the direction of the Caliph Al-Mansur in the year 145 of the Hegira (A.D. 763).

The beauty and splendour of the city under Al-Mansur was such that it has been immortalised in those glowing lines of that most brilliant of panegyrists, the poet Anwari, which run thus:—

"Blessed be the site of Baghdad, seat of learning and art—
None can point in the world to a city that is equal to her,

Her suburbs vie in beauty with the blue vault of heaven,

Her climate in quality equals the life-giving breezes of Paradise,

Her stones in their brightness rival gems and rubies,

Her soil in beneficence has the fragrance of amber."

Such was Baghdad, "the City of Peace", Dar-us Salaam.

Of the numerous academic colleges and schools which abounded in the city, two institutions surpassed in importance all the rest by their wealth and the number of their students. These were the Nizamieh and Mustansarieh; the first established in the early part of the fifth century of the Hegira, by Nizam-ul-Mulk, the great Vizier of Malik Shah, Sultan of the Seljuks, that is to say, about the period of the reign of King Canute in England; and the second built about two centuries later, by the Caliph Al-Mustansir b'illah (Hegri A.D. 1227). The Caliph Mansur (Hegira 136-158, A.D. 754-775) was himself no mean scholar and mathematician, and it was by his command that literary and scientific works in foreign languages were first translated into Arabic. He had the famous collections of Indian fables, known as the Hitopadesa, the Indian treatise on astronomy styled the Siddhanta; several

(Continued on page 8)

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Evolving The New Indian Literature

Secretary Of Progressive Writers Association Reports Increasing Activity

In "a circular for members and sympathisers", Syed Sajjad Zahir, the General Secretary, Indian Progressive Writers Association, gives a detailed report of the activities of the Association and its various branches. We reproduce below some extracts which give an idea of the efforts that the Association is making to evolve a new and more radical literature in India.

It is less than a year since a committee to organise the Progressive Writers Association was formed in Allahabad by a handful of Indian writers. They were by no means the representatives of all India, but on the basis of our experience we can assert that they had correctly analysed the cultural trends of modern India and had the ability to give the correct lead on this question. A month had scarcely passed when our Manifesto was broadcasted all over the country, every literary circle, each prominent journal and magazine discussed it and many of our leading authors and poets agreed to sign it. By the end of March we had our branches or P. W. Committees in Lahore, Aligarh, Delhi, Allahabad, Calcutta and Poona.

On the 10th of April last we held the first All-India Conference at Lucknow. This was the first instance when writers from every part of the country had gathered together to discuss the present condition of Indian literature and to indicate the line of its future development. At this conference we realised that in every province and practically in each large town there were writers who tho' they wrote in different languages yet were desirous of achieving a common objective.

RAPID GROWTH.

After the Lucknow Conference our movement spread very rapidly new branches were established. greater interest was taken by members and we felt that in reality a new literary atmosphere was being created. For instance a member of our Lahore Branch collected from the newspapers instances of suicides of young men due to unemployment; the pitiful deaths of men and women from starvation; the strict censorshin of free speech and of literature by the State etc., and by suitably connecting these up in his paper put before us the horrible conditions of the existing society. Besides this many other brilliant short stories, poems, plays and papers were read at the Lahore Branch. Our Delhi Branch published a collection in Urdu, of the poems, short stories and plays read at their meetings. Of these, three one-act plays written by our young member Ansar Nasri are specially noteworthy. In "Hamdardi" (Sympathy) he has in a few pages drawn a brilliant picture of the different social classes found in our cities. We marvel at the realism with which the author presents characters to us whom we involuntarily begin to hate, and whom he himself lashes with his sharp satire.

Of the articles read at the meetings of the Allahabad Branch two are specially worthy of note, a short story by Ahmad Ali, and the other a poem by Raghupati Sahai Firaq called "Ham Log" ("We") Ahmad Ali's reputation has been established as one of the modern short story writers of Urdu. Recently he has published a collection of his stories entitled "Sholey" (Flames") but we feel that his last story "Hamari Gali" (Our Lane) is so far the best of all his works. The inhabitants of a narrow dirty lane, poor and ill-treated, who have been so much demoralised by poverty that they are unconscious of their pleasures and hardships alike, have been vividly brought to life in the story.

Our Cawnpore and Patna Branches have only recently been established and therefore much work has not been done there. Amongst the Patna members we have several of the best modern writers of Bihar.

The Benares Branch was paralysed for some time by the death of Prem Chand but now Professor B. P. Sinha of Kashi Vidyapith has undertaken to carry on active work there and we have great hopes or having a strong strong centre very soon.

We hope that in Lucknow also we shall soon have a branch though that city has so far proved barren for every progressive movement, yet we are confidently counting on several of our friends to make another and a more successful effort.

This is the progress made in Northern-Hindustanti speaking India. From Bengal we have still better news. Our movement is spreading not only in the city of Calcutta but in the districts as well and six branches have been established in all.

In Maharashtra and Gujerat also we have branches doing active and useful work.

In Madras we have several members but not vet a Branch. We are making efforts to establish a centre there also.

THE LONDON BRANCH.

Our oldest branch is in London and has Dr. Muluk Raj Anand for its President. Dr. Anand's novels, the "Coolie" and "Untouchable" have been published in English and the 'Coolie' which is the latter of the two, has been acclaimed by the leading critics of England to be a first class novel. His latest novel "All Men Are Equal" dealing with the life of our peasants will be published soon. All the three books should be read by our members.

Besides this our friends abroad are also bringing out a journal entitled "New Indian Literature." We have only been able to secure three or four copies of the first number as our un-progressive and narrow-minded authorities deemed it necessary to censor it, altho' it is a purely literary magazine containing nothing which could be called an attack against the state. A letter of protest against the censorship of progressive literature in general. and of our magazine in particular appeared in "The New Statesman and Nation" and the "Manchester Guardian" in England: it was later reproduced in most of the leading Indian newspapers. This letter was signed by such eminent scholars and writers as Prof. Harold Laski, E. M. Foster, Herbert Read, Montague Slater, Edgell Richward and Mulk Raj Anand.

Leading English and European intellectuals are showing a keen interest in the P. W. Movement in India.

We were also very successful in organising meetings on the death of Maxim Gorky. In these meetings not only our own members but hundreds of other people took part. To organise at one and at the same time in all parts of India meetings and demonstrations on the death of a writer who is the foremost amongst the "progressives" of this age, is a proof that our movement has really taken root and is bound to flourish as a movement of the people.

THE HINDUSTANI CONFERENCE

The fact that within nine months of its existence the P. W. A has been able to hold an All-India Conference and a Hindustani Conference, and the fact that both these gatherings were attended by delegates from all parts of the country goes to prove how ripe the people were for a new line in literature. It is evident now that the progressive movement has taken a deep root in our Indian soil, and no amount of opposition or panic-mongering can dislodge it. Thus, the direct result of the attack begun by the "Statesman," was an increase in our membership. Though the work is necessarily difficult and slow and though the clarification of ideas and the shaking off of the old values is naturally a painful process the P.W. A. has succeeded in laying down the fundamental lines in impressing the significant points in eliciting the correct response. The freshness of outlook, the note of serious questioning, the vigorous tone of the speeches and papers show that the first furrow has been plowed and plowed deep and straight.

NO BREAK WITH PAST.

The report of the General Secretary of the P. W. A. showed that work is being carried on actively in Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujrat, Delhi, Behar, Punjab and the U. P. This goes to prove the extensiveness of the progressive movement The work being done in all these branches is on identical lines even though the languages and social milieu is so diverse. The reason for this is that the Lucknow Conference gave a clear lead on the fundamental questions of literature. It especially pointed out that progressivism while adopting a critical attitude towards the literature of the past does not mean that we should despise our heritage and try to destroy it. As the secretary put it.

"We should remember that it was clearly stated at the Lucknow Conference that although we wish to breathe new life into our culture, this does not mean that we wish to destroy the memory of our ancient culture or that we look upon it with contempt. On the contrary, we claim that progressive writers alone may be called the guardians of the richest treasures of our ancient culture. The living spirit of literature can be found in progressive writer alone and only living men can utilize the wealth collected by their ancestors." It is by keeping this fact constantly in view that our writers can come nearer to reality, nearer to the people to whom they wish to serve. The illusion, spread by many so-called advanced intellectuals, that progressivism means a complete break with the past and a new start on a clean slate, not only reflects a complete misunderstanding of the origin, function and development of literature, but is also a malicious vulgarisation of the progressive movement, with a view to isolate it from the people.

The second part of the Secretary's Report set out still more clearly what it is that the P. W. A wants. He said, "What is it we want? I at least consider the meaning of the progressive movement to be that we wish to create in this country an atmosphere in which such literature should be produced as may be understood by the greatest number of people, which should not be merely entertainment for the rich and educated classes, but which should be simple and clear, and for the masses; not literature which croons them to sleep, but which shakes and awakens them, not literature which clouds their minds with spiritualism and romanticism, but which like the bright warm rays of the

(Continued on page 8)

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Oldest University In The World

(Continued from page 6)

works of Aristotle, the Almagest of Claudius Ptolemy, the books of Euclid (which were then intact) as well as other ancient Greek, Byzantine, Persian and Syrian productions, translated into Arabic. Masudi states that no sooner were these translations published than they were studied with the greatest acvidity. The successors of Mansur were not only warm patrons of the learned, who flocked to Baghdad from all quarters, but were themselves assiduous cultivators of every branch of knowledge. Under them the intellectual development of the Muslims in the whole of the vast Empire which constituted the Caliphate, proceeded with almost marvellous rapidity.

Humboldt has truly said that, "The unexampled intellectual activity of the Arabs marks a distinct epoch in the history of the world."

"City Of Fairest

Fain though we may be to dwell upon the progress of learning in those palaces of learning in Baghdad, we therefore bend our steps towards Cordova, and visit its suburb, Medina-ez-Zehra, the "City of Fairest", in the days of its glory, the palmy days of the great Khalif, Abdur-Rahman the third (Hegira 299-349, A.D. 912-961), "the most enlightened sovereign that ever ruled a country and whose meekness, generosity and love of justice became proverbial. None of his ancestors ever surpassed him in courage in the field or in zeal for religion, he was fond of science, and the patron of the learned, with whom he loved to converse."

It is well to remember that this glory, learning and refinement existed at Cordova, under its Muslim ruler, in the 10th century of the Common Era, when the Saxon ancestors of the present great English nation dwelt in wooden hovels and carpeted their floors with dirty straw, when the English language was yet unformed, and such acomplishments as reading and writing were almost confined to a few monks. It is only by making such a comparison as this that we can to any appreciable extent effectively realise the extraordinary civilisation of the Moors in Spain. Beautiful as were the palaces, buildings and gardens of Cordova, its claims to admiration and respect in other matters were no less powerful. Intellectually the city stood upon a high pedestal. "The mind as lovely as the body."

Mecca Of Learning

Makkari says of the city: "The inhabitants are famous for their courteous and polished manners, their superior intelligence, their exquisite taste and magnificence in their repasts, their attire and their studies. There thou couldst see doctors, shining with all sorts of learning, lords distinguished by their virtues and generosity, warriors renowned for their expeditions into the country of the infidels, and officers experienced in all manners of warfare. To Cordova came from all parts of the world, students eager to cultivate poetry, to study the science or to be instructed in divinity or law, so that it became the rendezvous of the eminent in all matters, the abode of the learned and the place of rest for the studious; its interior was filled with the eminent and noble of all countries, its literary men and soldiers were continually vieing with each other to gain renown, and its precincts never ceased to be the area of the distinguished, the Sharaf (Racecourse) of leaders, the halting-place of the noble and the repository of the true and virtuous. Cordova was to Andalusia what the head is to the body, or what the breast is to the lion."

Centre Of Learning

Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, in his interesting work on "The Moors in Spain", fully endorses all that Makkari has written. He says of Cordova, "The City of the Khalif":—

"Her professors and teachers made her the centre of European culture; students would come from all parts of Europe to study under her famous doctors, and even the Nun Hroswitha, far away in her Saxon Convent of Gandershein, when she was told of the martyrdom of St. Eulogius, could not refrain from singing the praises of Cordova, "the brightest splendour of the world". Every branch of science was seriously studied there, and medicine received more and greater additions by the discoveries of the doctors and surgeons of Andalusia than it had gained during all the centuries that had elapsed since the days of Galen. Albucasis (or Abu-ul-Kasi Khalaf, to give him his proper name) was a notable surgeon of the eleventh century, and some of his operations coincided with the present practice. Abenzoar (Ibn-Zohr) a little later made numerous important medical and surgical discoveries. Ibn-Baytar, the botanist, travelled all over the East to find medicinal herbs on which he wrote an exhaustive treatise; and Averroes, the philosopher, found the chief link in the chain which connects the philosophy of ancient Greece with that of mediaeval Europe, Astronomy, geography, chemistry, natural history, all were studied with ardour at Cordova, and as for the graces of literature, there never was a time in Europe when poetry became so much the speech of everybody, when people of all ranks composed those Arabic verses which perhaps suggested models for the ballads and canzonettes of the Spanish minstrels and the troubadours of Provence and Italy.

"No speech or address was complete without some scrap of verse, improvised on the spur of the moment by the speaker, or quoted from memory from some famous poet. The whole Moslem world seemed given over to the Muses: Khalifs and boatmen turned verses and sang of the loveliness of the cities of Andalusia, the murmur of her rivers, the beautiful nights beneath tranquils stars, and the delights of love and wine, of jovial company and stolen meetings with the lady whose arched eyebrows had bewitched the singer."—"Genuine Islam."

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EVOLVING THE NEW INDIAN LITERATURE

(Continued from page 7)

sun arouses a fever and restlessness in us."

SIGN OF LIFE.

The question finally arises—what did the Conference achieve? We have heard complaints that in the Conference the various speakers took up such diverse attitudes, expressed such views on language and literature, that it seems that progressive writers do not know their own minds. We reply, on the contrary this divergence of view this sharp and sometimes even bitter conflict is a sign of life, is a sign that the issues are being faced squarely. It is in fact, only through the fire of this conflict that the progressive writers will be steeled, that progressive literature will become a weapon in the struggle against reaction, against all that prolongs our social decay. But our writers must think and think hard and learn from the fierce struggle now raging in other countries. It is also said that progressivism means hemming in, narrowing the field of literature—that literature when made to serve a social end, ceases to be literature and becomes propaganda. We reply that there is no sharp line between propaganda and art. All art is propaganda—but it is propaganda that moves primarily through the medium of emotions. But if emotions are aroused that serve a social end, what of it? Our propaganda is the greatest propaganda in the world, for the liberation of humanity from the chains that bind it.

The Hindustani Conference succeeded in achieving four things, in bringing together for the first time a number of Hindi and Urdu writers on a common progressive platform; in laying down a correct line for the development of Hindi and Urdu languages; in raising the question of a scientific common script and finally in clearly pointing out, through concrete examples the meaning of progress and reaction in literature.

We hope that the lead given by the Hindustani Conference will be followed in other provinces.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS
for 1937

Prepared in Personal Typewritten form based on your Birth Sign in strict accordance with the latest laws of Scientific Astrology—this general Reading of the planets contains Monthly and Weekly Directions on your Profession, Finance, Health, Home, Love, Marriage, Luck, etc., for the whole of 1937. Price Rs. 3 only by M.O. or V.P.

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BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS

"BHUGOL" SPAIN NUMBER

BHUGOL, Spain Number, pages 130, Editor, Pandit Ram Narain Mishra, B.A., Christian College, Allahabad, Price As. 9/-.

Pandit Ram Narain needs no introduction. He has been serving the cause of Geography for the last 13 years by his magazine, "Bhugol," which is published ten times a year. The Spanish Civil War is the burning topic of the day; and this Special Number, is both informative and interesting. Besides a separate map of Spain and Portugal there are 89 sketches and photographs, dealing with the present crisis. History and Geography being allied subjects, the editor has spared no pains to give a connected history of the present and past Spain to the past.

—RAM SUMER SINGH.

MARATHI LITERATURE

ARVACHIN MAHARASTRACHA ITIHAS: By V. P. Nene, Baroda.

This book is an occasional publication. It was brought out in connection with the late Jubilee celebrations of the reign of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda. It is a symposium of articles contributed by some of the eminent Marathi writers on the progress in various branches of Marathi literature during the last one hundred years. Some of these writers are names to conjure with in Marathi literature to-day, like for instance, Mr. N. C. Kelkar and Mr. Potdar of Poona. The compiler of the volume is Mr. Nene of the Baroda service. We regret to say, that, with a few exceptions, almost all the articles in the volume, are written in extreme haste and betray a very superficial knowledge of the subjects treated in them. Even Mr. Kelkar's contribution is not free from this defect. The article on Marathi journalism is marred by many a sin of omission and commission, and is characterised by a partizan view of the matter. So also is the article on historical writing in Maharastra. All the same, as it is the first book of its kind in Marathi, it will help considerably to give to a layman a complete survey of the whole field. If the book has the good fortune to pass to a second edition, we would strongly urge upon the editor to subject it to a thorough revision and furnish the reading public with a volume that will be complete, impartial and with an index that will term it into a valuable book of ready reference.

V. N. N.

INDIAN FINANCE YEAR-BOOK

"Indian Finance-Year Book 1936," published by "Indian Finance" Calcutta. Price Rs. 5.

The year book begins with an economic survey of 1935-36, unlike previous issues which contained a review of the budgets. The running survey of debt legislation, Central and Provincial, will be found useful by students who devote their attention to agricultural indebtedness.

The Year Book has dealt with all phases of the economic life of the country and the industrial section contains a financial survey industry during the year. The article on the handloom industry is very instructive. The agricultural section is now enlarged and covers all the staples. The review of foreign trade and Stock Exchanges will be found interesting. The facts and figures in the book are classified under convenient heads and show considerable improvement over previous editions in many respects. The book contains highly useful information and will be well received by businessmen, bankers, industrialists and merchants.

Poland's Economic Development

POLAND AND HER ECANOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

By Dr. Roman Gorecki: Published by Messrs. George Allen and Unwin Ltd., Price: 3s. 6d. net:

The story of Poland's economic development begins with the rise of the late Marshal Pilsudski as the saviour and virtual dictator of the country. Militarist though he was, he had a national idealism which earned for him the support of his people. But he had to begin without a foundation. The country was in virtual collapse. The great war and later the Polish Invasion of Russia had reduced Poland almost to a dead corpse. But even before the war Poland had no particular economic system of its own. Being under the sway of three Imperialisms, its economic structure reflected the one or the other. There was no industrial development of any importance. Poland had remained mainly agricultural, and it remains so even to-day.

The treaty of Versailles gave Poland her national individuality and independence. It was in the hands of Pilsudski to grasp the opportunity that was his and build up his country on a sound socio-economic plan. He had before him the example of another man, Nicholai Lenin, who was also struggling against stupendous odds to build up Russia, which had also gone to pieces, the counter-revolution, allied intervention and famine having wrought untold destruction. But Poland had never taken kindly to Russia. On the contrary it had acted as the great thorn on the western side of the Soviet.

The genius of Lenin created a new Russia, defiant and ever marching forward, in the face of positive hostility of the entire capitalist world. In the present day when the other countries of the world are gasping for breath from the strangle-hold of the economic crisis, Russia alone dares to come out with yet newer plans of economic development and expansion of industrial production. In fact Russia has become the marvel of modern times, the challenge of socialist construction to capitalist philandering.

The condition of Russia was in no way better than that of Poland when the Bolsheviks launched on their bold adventure. But Pilsudski chose to follow the old beaten track of capitalist economy and national militarism. Dr. Roman Gorecki is not concerned with this growth of Poland in his book. He is contented with a description of the economic development as it has taken place. And there is no greater authority who can do more justice to the subject. Being President of the National Economic Bank at Warsaw, he is intimately associated with the economic development of the country. Being part of the State mechanism he is also its propagandist.

After describing the general condition of the country at the time of the coming of Pilsudski, Dr. Gorecki goes on to tell us the story of the development of the present economic system. He has richly illustrated this book with numerous diagrams and pictures. That part of the book which deals with banking, finance, trade and industry will be read with interest and information by those engaged in foreign trade. But that is not what would interest a reviewer The world economic crisis has created for him new problems and new values. He will have to assess

(Continued on page 12)

PREMCHAND MEMORIAL

(By R. S. SINGH,)

Premchandji, the literary giant of the Hindustani world, passed away recently. He had to face difficulties from his very childhood. Even at the time of his death he was in straitened circumstances. While living he did not receive his due honour from any Indian institution. India is known as the worshipper of the dead. He is now no more. He has served Hindi and Urdu alike. After his death Urdu papers have published special numbers and many articles of merit have appeared about him. One of the publishers of the Punjab is going to publish a cheap edition of all his works. It is perhaps the special feature of Hindi-speaking people to ignore their geniuses. They have done that for centuries. Even the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is not immune from it. Late Premchandji could not get the Presidential 'Gaddi' of the Sammelan. He disliked 'gurudom' from the very core of his heart. Living Premchand was indeed great, after his death, he has become greater now. Let the Sammelan rise to the occasion and leave no stone unturned to raise a fitting memorial to the late literary giant.

In my humble opinion a library should be opened at Benares. It should bear his name. His statue should be given a proper place in the library building. In that library Hindi and Urdu should be given equal status. The late Munshiji served the sister languages alike. Let Hindus and Muslims unite and contribute liberally towards this fund. May this occasion cement the unity of the two sister communities!

INDIAN TENNIS ANNUAL 1935-36

Indian Tennis Annual 1935-36 (The official annual of the A.I.L.T.A.) Edited and Published by D. N. Bhalla, M.A. (PB) B.A. (Cantab), Hon. Secretary and Treasurer Punjab L.T.A. Price Rs. 2.

D. N. Bhalla who was responsible for the publication of the 1934-35 issue of the "Indian Tennis Annual and "who's who" has come out again with the new edition. We are able to declare without the slightest hesitation that the present issue upholds the reputation created by the last one, and even goes better. Besides being a record of all the important Tennis Tournaments in the Country, it gives a sketch of the careers of most of the important Tennis players in India. This annual has filled a great need for a reference book of this kind.

There are several interesting articles in it too from the pens of such renowned players as G. P. Hughes, A. C. Gupta, L. Brooke-Edwards, Krishna Prasada, Ranbir Singh, Puri, Sohan Lal and the Editor himself. J. Charanjiva and N. Krishna Swamy, the Captains of the Ceylon and Kenya Touring Teams respectively have finished illuminating reports of their tours. The articles mentioned above will be discussed in detail in "the Sport Jottings" in the near future. We heartily commend the book to all lovers of Tenn's.

J. C. M.

ENZYMES BUILD STRONG AND HEALTHY BODIES!
Malted barley, the foundation of the brew of "FALCON" Beer is rich in ENZYMES" which turn the nourishing elements of the barley into forms that the human system can absorb.
The "FALCON" brewing process makes it possible for the Enzymes to act fully and cause all the goodness of the malted barley to pass into "FALCON" Beer. That's why in "FALCON" Beer you get not only a refreshing, mellow drink but an additional supply of health and strength-giving qualities—small wonder that those who give heed to their health favour "FALCON" Beer!
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These are essential substances, present in digestive juices and in certain foods, that turn the nourishing elements of food into forms that living cells can assimilate. Without their aid, most living things would derive no nourishment from food. Their action is part of Nature's life process that supports all growth, development and maintenance of strength.
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ART NOTES AND EVENTS

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Pictorial Photography Suffers—Heavy Customs Handicap—International Exhibitions Penalised—Photographic Societies Increase—Amateurs Ahead Of Professionals—Camera-Craft At Lucknow—"Love In A Mist" Photography—British Artists Resent Nazi Attitude To Art—Epstein Considers Invitation Insulting—"The Cultural League", International Social And Cultural Contacts—Music Magazine—Indian Melodies Must Be Harmonised—Says J. F. Fould.

"The Photograms" for the current year contains interesting observations about pictorial photography in India. Mr. J. N. Unwalla, one of the city's leading camera pictorialists, rightly maintains that the International Salon of Photographic Art arranged by them over a year ago proved of immense educational value to our local workers." The Salon gave, he adds, "great impetus to several other photographic societies in India to organise photographic exhibitions for the benefit of local workers." All these local efforts have been successful.

International Effort Handicapped.

But it is difficult to organise international salons in India. And, he formulates the complaint that "when the Camera Pictorialists of Bombay organised their International Salon, they had to deposit a sum of Rs. 15,000 in cash before the foreign exhibits were admitted duty free for exhibition purposes only. It is a heavy tax on the photographic clubs in India, with their very limited financial resources, to arrange for such a big cash deposits when International exhibitions are organised."

Educate Public At Home.

"We hope," he concludes, "the Indian Government will take a more lenient and broad-minded view of such exhibitions and allow bona-fide organisers to import foreign exhibits duty free into India for exhibition purposes of such shows, who are trying their utmost to foster Pictorial Photography in India." Mr. Unwalla's complaint is completely legitimate and justified. My only regret is that he should have crossed the seas for the complaint which should have been framed nearer home. Surely, the Pictorialists realise that the Government of India cannot do much ostensibly before the public in India are informed and educated to make the requisite demand for the Customs concessions. It is little use formulating, like the architects, demands for public attention and national support behind the "purdah".

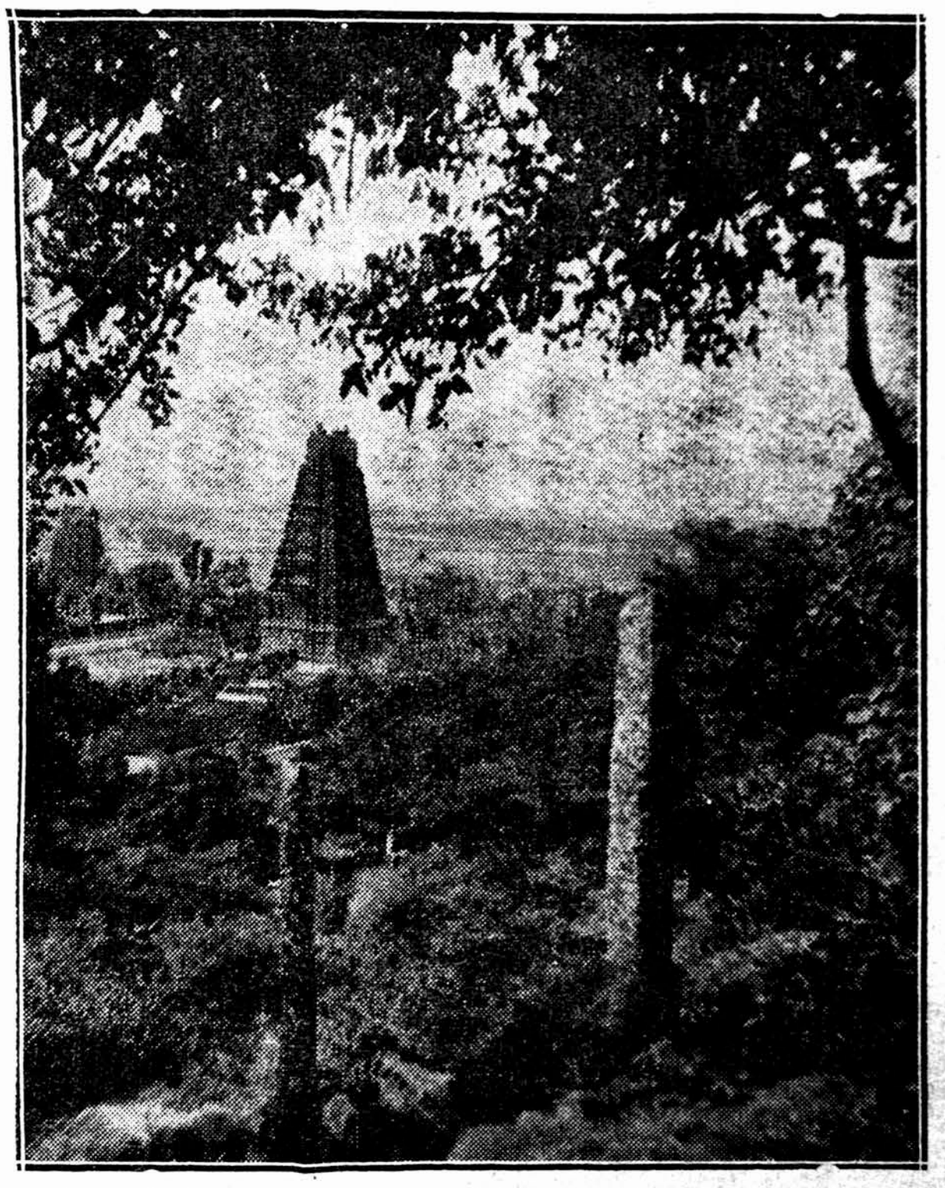
Study Local Environment and Character.

Mr. Unwalla has made another instructive observation. He says that "amateur workers in India are far ahead of professional photographers, both in the art and technique of photography." Mr. Unwalla's statement is, practically indisputable. If the truth is to be told, however, there are only a few of the camera pictorialists whose craftsmanship could be said to have been distinguished by local environment, colour or form, character or temperament.

Lucknow Camera Craft.

Judged by the reports and the catalogue of the International Phototographic Exhibition at Lucknow, camera pictorialists, particularly in the U.P., had a rare opportunity to educate their eyes.

The catalogue of the exhibition is interesting mainly for the reproduction of the charming camera studies from foreign pictorialists. Some of these have already been reproduced in the Sunday "Chronicle."



"Thirukali-Kundram"—A town that is a picture—the glory of South India silhouetted.

More Than Merely "Picturesque."

Of the exhibits of more than average interest from camera pictorialists in India reproduced in the catalogue are the work of Syts. N. J. Nalwalla, F. R. Ratnagar, N. G. Limaya, Syt. N. J. Nalwalla's "Council Hall, Delhi," an oft-repeated camera subject has been taken with thoughtful ingenuity and is remarkable for its freshness.

Syt. Limaye's subject is, however, more daring for it has no obvious "picturesque" appeal of the average eye. It is the eye of the camera artist and the art of the cameraman that have succeeded in revealing the beauty of the fingers which quiver over the the rhythme of drum—"The Tabla."

The Culture League.

The Culture League that has been recently established in Bombay, mainly through the active interest of Mr. Jehangir B. Petit and his friends, aims at cultivating international cultural and social contacts. No other Indian city is, in its present conditions and future potentialities, so eminently internationally-minded as Bombay. And, it is right that intellectual workers like Mr. Petit and his friends should lead to establish helpful interchange of thought and social contacts between the different section of the international community of this great city. It is true that the city does possess more than one organisation with more or less the same objectives.

The Popular Mind.

But they have not yet had, or rather, not taken the chance to cultivate the grip on the popular mind they should have. The city's intellectual life needs not only notice but active response as well. It is to be hoped that the new Culture League would keep that aim as its immediate objective.

British Artists Resent German Invitation.

The following letter has been addressed to the Press by leading artists in London:—

May we ask for the courtesy of your columns to expose an attempt of the German authorities to enlist the support of British artists in the cause of Nazi propaganda.

An invitation is at present being extended to groups of British artists to take part in an Exhibition of Contemporary British Painting in Berlin.

In view of the fact that so many German artists are now suffering in exile, in view of the treatment of the work of several British artists which prior to the Nazi regime was hung in German Galleries, and in view of the recent decree which bans all art criticism in Germany, may we ask all British artists to do their utmost to check this naive attempt to disguise propaganda as a love of culture.

It is encouraging to note that the London Group, who were invited subject to the exclusion of "certain works which could not be accepted for political reasons," have officially rejected the invitation.

ETHELBERT WHITE,
DUNCAN GRANT,
JAMES FITTON,
CHARLES GINNER,
AUGUSTS JOHN,
JACOB EPSTEIN
MATTHEW SMITH.

Epstein Considers Invitation Insulting.

Interviewed by the "News Chronicle", Epstein, the celebrated sculptor, remarked:—

The London group of painters consider the wording of the invitation insulting.

"It means that Jews and refugees from Germany who are painters cannot submit works for the exhibition.

"The exhibition is a Nazi move to foster the 'get together with England' spirit, but because of the conditions the London group have officially rejected the invitation."

"Love In A Mist" Photography.

Dr. J. Rothenstein, Director of the Sheffield City Art Gallery wisely pointed out at a recent exhibition of photographic work at Rotherham that "after the honourable and straightforward work of the pioneers of the nineteenth century photographers began to produce pictures which looked like paintings, etchings, sculture—in fact, like any other form of art except photography. One of the photographs which had received a high award in that exhibition was, to his mind, not a photograph at all, but merely a painting superimposed on a photographic base. Photography had this important limitation to recognise—that whereas the painter could alter nature with impunity the photographer could only select."

Dr. Rothenstein also condemned what he called the "love in a mist" style of photography in which the photographer tried to imitate the human eye by having a too sharply diminishing focus in his pictures."

The Music Magazine Completes Its Year.

The Music Magazine ably edited by Kumar Shri Prabhatdevji of Dharampur completes with the current number its first year of existence. It has been in more than one sense a courageous enterprise. It is, I believe, the first music journal in India that publishes every month popular and traditional melodies in Western staff notations for music lovers abroad as well as in notations that could be utilised at home.

Mr. John Foulds who writes in the journal on "The Present And the Future of Indian Music" has offered in the current number instructive ideas on "Harmony." He does not accept the popular belief or may be sentiment or superstition that Indian "Rogas" cannot and ought not to be harmonised.

Its Own Character.

He says that his suggestion of adding harmony to the present purely melodic art in this country is "a restoration of one of its own ancient glories and received even welcomed--as a vital element in the progress of its music to-day."

Indian Art Intact.

Mr. Fould would "on no account favour a wholesale adoption of the present European harmonic system, though," as he wrote recently in the "Statesman," "many of the methods might be used without hurting the Indian art. Decidedly the Indian harmonic system must grow out of its own melodic system (just as did that of the West)."

Mr. Fould has promised to develop further the application of his ideas on harmony in the next number of the "Music Magazine." One must look forward to the helpful discussion.

A PAGE FOR WOMEN

FATHER, SON WED SISTERS

Result—Staggering Mix-Up

Don G. Zimmer, 23, a Charles City farmer, and his father, Jacob, 61, of Bassey, Iowa, have just married sisters. Now Don is his father's brother-in-law as well as brother-in-law and step-son to his father's wife.

His father's wife, besides being his sister-in-law and his step-mother is mother-in-law and sister-in-law to his own wife, as well as her sister.

His own wife, besides being a sister-in-law to his father, in his father's daughter-in-law and his step-mother's sister, sister-in-law and daughter-in-law.

WORKLESS COOK CLAIMS £43927 FORTUNE

Searching newspapers in the public library in the hope of finding a job, Annie McLaughlan, a Dundee cook "on the dole" noticed her own name in an advertisement by a firm of Edinburgh solicitors.

Now she is claimant to £43,927 left by her uncle, an Edinburgh wine merchant, who died last year.

For six months the solicitors had been searching for Miss McLaughlan.

FLOODLIGHTS TO GUARD MAHARAJAH'S DAUGHTER

A Hollywood cable sent last month ran as follows:—

Electricians were busy all day installing an elaborate system of floodlights round the house of the former Maharaja of Indore, who has received letters threatening to kidnap his three-year-old child, Princess Usha.

The Maharanee formerly Miss Nancy Miller, of Seattle, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

WORLD'S FATTEST WOMAN DEAD

The world's fattest woman, Hilda Wilson collopsed and died at a fun fair in Haymarket last month. She weighed 40 stones.

A German by birth, she married an Englishman. When she came to England from Germany recently it was impossible for her to enter an ordinary railway carriage. She made the train journey in the guard's van.

An inquest will be held at Westminster.

Husband Not Responsible For Noise

If Wife Goes On Crying For Nothing

"If a man's wife, living with him, makes a noise, can the man be said to be 'permitting' a noise? I am going to consider the matter". So said Mr. Justice Bennett in the Chancery Division, writes the *News Chronicle*.

Earlier the judge had commented: 'He cannot muzzle her".

Before him was the "crying wife" case, in which neighbours of Mr. Edward Stuteley, of Streatham Vale, S.W., sought to commit him to prison for non-compliance with an order of the Court of appeal that he should not allow a "nuisance" on his premises.

It was complained that in the absence of Mr. Stuteley at business his wife "cried loudly and persistently, and made whining and moaning noises."

"WHAT CAN HE DO."

In saying he would consider the matter, Mr. Justice Bennett gave no intimation as to when he was likely to give his decision.

Mr. G. D. Johnston (for the neighbours) said that the nuisance was intolerable. They did not want to send the man to prison.

Mr. Justice Bennett: Then why are you asking me to do it?—We want to stop the nuisance.

"What can he do with his wife?" the judge asked.

Mr. Johnston: He can provide her with a companion, remove her to another house, or place her in an institution that takes cases of that sort.

The Judge: The only point I have to consider is whether, if a man's wife makes a noise, he can be said to "permit" a noise to be made. He cannot muzzle her and he cannot take her to an institution if she does not want to go.

JUDGE'S REFUSAL.

"This man seems to have done his best to provide his wife with a companion", continued the judge. "Now you want me to send him to prison. which can only have the result of increasing the nuisance. It seems silly to me. Why don't you try to commit the wife?"

Mr. Johnston: The result would be to send her to prison.

The Judge: I am certainly not going to send him to prison. He has not made any noise.

Mr. Stuteley said that for the past fortnight his wife had had a suitable companion.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

A good linen cloth will polish up glasses much better than cotton ones, as they do not leave fluff behind.

Be sure to damp the edge of fruit pies with a little milk before putting on the top crust, so as to prevent the juice from boiling over.

Dip your stainless cutlery into cold water immediately after washing it and then dry and give it that extra gloss.

Scissors which have become blunt can be sharpened by cutting up sandpaper into narrow strips. This method gives them a good 'edge'.

Use peroxide on your draining-board if it has gone yellow. Put a few drops into some cold water and scrub the board well.

Vegetables require a certain amount of time to complete the cooking after they have boiled; Greens and cabbages should be allowed 20 minutes; peas from 20 to 30 minutes; spinach and brussels sprouts about 20 minutes; carrots about 35 minutes.

When ironing tucks in lingerie, pull them out straight and hold firmly, ironing lengthways until they are quite dry.

LOVE

"A bed of roses, is not a path for love,"
Men have oftener this said,
But it can never die, true love,
To victory it has always led.
Love is a Divine gift of God,
Which to all, it but comes once, once,
It grows out of any sod,
And spreads its fragrant essence.
'Tis a sweetest joy, a man doth possess;
To be in love, yea, I mean,
It even increases, but never grows less
For 'tis the wish of the Great Dean,
Love doth not a cottage see,
Nor does it in a palace dwell,
It is ever free,
To claim both low and swell
Beggar maids and lordly kings
Often in love been lost;
Cupid always cheerfully sings,
On his mischief, a great deal cost.
Love doth not a station care
It springs suddenly,
It lays out the hearts all bare,
To make, one, quickly.

KEKASHROO KHUJESTA SEERVAI.

HUSBAND AS WIFE'S COUNSEL

Mr. Edward Fraser, solicitor, defended his wife, Mrs. Mabel Fraser (39), Hampstead, when she was charged with shoplifting at Marlborough Street Police Court.

On behalf of his wife, Mr. Fraser pleaded not guilty. He said that since 1926 she had had a mental history.

He suggested that she should be bound over, with a condition not to enter public-houses, as she drank cheap wine.

Placing Mrs. Fraser on probation for two years on condition that she abstained from drink, Mr. J. B. Sandbach, K.C., the magistrate, said:

"I am bound in a case of this kind to treat you in the same way as any ordinary defendant. I make not the least difference because of the terribly distressing fact that your husband happens to be a member of my own profession."

LOVE UNDER LOCK AND KEY

Chinese Gardener Imprisons Girl He Loves

Singapore.—Two years' hard labour for keeping a sixteen-year-old girl imprisoned in a cellar for four years is the sentence that has been passed on an elderly Chinese gardener, Tam Chat, in the Kuantan, Federated Malay Straits, police court.

Tam Chat's excuse was that he loved the girl but she repulsed his advances.

Evidence proved that she disappeared in 1932 from her home at Gambang, 19 miles from Kuantan. Despite an intensive search, she could not be found.

Four years later, a male relative went to the old man's hut to buy vegetables. He heard a cry and his suspicions were aroused.

He informed the police, who raided the hut and found the girl crouching in the cellar.

HENRY VIII'S LETTER TO ANNE BOLEYN

A love letter of 130 words written by Henry VIII to Anne Boleyn —and addressed to "My mistress" —was withdrawn from sale at the last moment at Christie's last month.

No reason was given for the withdrawal.

THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY!

Neither material prosperity nor her husband's love has made her happy. She has been all the while hankering after one thing—A CHILD! THE MOTHER'S ECSTASY! This could have filled her cup of joy but for endless uterine troubles.

A welcome change has come about. 'LODHRA' has blessed her with a lovely child. Her life, at last, is crowned with happiness!

LODHRA

BEST UTERINE TONIC

Agents for Bombay:

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Try the Daggett & Ramsdell Creams as I did-

and you will see your skin become softer and lovelier every day

See for yourself the difference that these Creams will make in your complexion. Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream penetrates deeper .... cleanses more thoroughly.... softens, smooths, and nourishes your skin.... as no other cream you have ever used. No matter what face creams you are now using .... won't you, just for your complexion's sake, try Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream today?

Daggett & Ramsdell

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

"MODERN REVIEW"

This first (January) number of the sixty-first volume is very impressive and contains contributions from several notable writers like the late Mr. J. T. Sunderland, Major D. Graham Pole and Mr. K. T. Merchant, besides a story by Tagore, and the very instructive editorial notes. Mr. Sunderland's sketch of John Ruskin brings out vividly all the characteristics of Ruskin's work as an art teacher and as a social and moral reformer. The writer justly says Ruskin was "a dreamer, a dreamer of splendid dreams," Mr. Graham Pole discusses the chances of democracy as opposed to the Nazi and Fascist Dictatorships on the one hand, and the Soviet Dictatorship on the other, in his article entitled "Wanted—A Leader," and believes that the democracies of the United States, France and England might still form a bulwark to protect the world, and to prevent the drifting of Europe and the rest of the world into an inevitable war; but this would be possible only if a leader in the true sense of the word comes forward to take an effective initiative, and strengthen democratic government as opposed to Fascism and communism. Mr. Merchant gives a graphic narration of the "Children's Theatres in the U.S.S.R." which has been a special feature in the educational progress Russia has attained since the 1917 Revolution. Notable among the other contributions are "Newspaper Reporting" by F. J. Lazell, "Monetary System," by Mr. S. K. Sarma, and an entertaining London letter from Mr. F. Kabraji on the subject of the "Abdication of Edward VIII." The Review publishes also the appeal addressed to the conscience of the world by Romain Rolland as President of the World Committee against War and Fascism. It is needless to add that the first number of the New Year is worthy of the enterprizing publishers—and worthy of the place the "Modern Review" occupies in Indian journalism.

N. B. K

Philosophy Of Village Movement

WHY THE VILLAGE MOVEMENT. By J. C. Kumarappa. (Hindustan Publishing Co., Ltd., Rajahmundry. Price Annas 8).

It is sometime since Mr. J. C. Kumarappa published a brochure on "The Philosophy of the Village Movement" and in the brochure under review he carries his exposition of the philosophy a stage further. The sub-title of the brochure—"a plea for a new economic order"—is, however, a trifle too ambitious for a booklet of 90 pages. In this exposition we do get an inkling into the social philosophy for which Mr. Kumarappa stands, but the historical background is not delineated in the detail that is essential for the depiction of an accurate picture of the present and a forecast of the future, and, unfortunately, even the sketchy survey of the past and the depiction of a picture of the present are not free from the charge of inaccuracy, and a certain element of loose thinking.

In order to establish his thesis that communism is at the direct line of descent from the capitalism it replaces, Mr. Kumarappa draws a distinction between these economic orders which he deems analogous to the "pack type" of western organisation as contrasted with the "herd type" of organisation as represented by the agricultural communities characteristic of the east. To all outward appearance, the ordinary student of human progress finds all the world to-day a prey to Capitalism. Rapacity, pillage, plunder were moreover not unknown in the East, and even to-day in several eastern countries where there is not a trace of industrialisation they are still rampant. What is wrong with economic society is the profit motive, the total elimination of which, however, Mr. Kumarappa holds would be a disaster.

One wishes Mr. Kumarappa based his claim for the revival of village industries and the development of healthy, virile, cultured village communities on grounds other than far fetched conceptions of social evolution which, to say the least, are not well grounded. When he descends to earth from his philosophical flights, Mr. Kumarappa's thesis merits respect. In a predominantly agricultural country, no problem is of greater importance than the provision of full time remunerative work for the rural population and that is essentially the main purpose for which the All-India Village Industries Association has been brought into being.

The methods adopted by the Association to carry out this object are described by Mr. Kumarappa as under:—

1. "It tries to stop wastage and to convert waste materials to good purpose.

"2. It attempts to conserve the resources at present available to the villages.

"3. It attempts to utilise profitably the hours of leisure and introduce such work as will increase the wealth of the people".

In carrying out the programme, the Association keeps in mind, Mr. Kumarappa observes, the poverty of the masses and advocates the development of only such industries as require little or no capital, need simple equipment, are easy in techinique and the manufactures of which we find a ready market The Association also attempts to provide expert technical advice and help, to improve our old age methods of production. In brief outline, that represents a programme in the carrying out of which all may co-operate whatever their views about the social or political order of the future, and it is to that programme rather than to its social or political significance that attention need be directed at the moment.

EQUIPMENT OF A TEACHER

TEACHER'S MENTAL EQUIPMENT: By R.K. Kumria, M.A. Published by Rai Saheb M. Gulab Singh and Sons, Lahore. Price Re. 1. Pp. 87.

Mr. Kumria is a lecturer in the Central Training College at Lahore and is undoubtedly fitted to write on such a topic as the equipment of a teacher. This book deals with only one side of the equipment, namely, the mental equipment. One would readily agree with the author that we have been worrying too much about methods and too little about men. It is the human part of the teacher that is emphasised in this book, though the author does not belittle intellectual fitness. In addition to a sound knowledge of the subject which the teacher has to teach, and the methods he has to adopt in conveying that knowledge to the minds of his young pupils, the teacher must possess his own personality, his own ideas and his character which go a great length to influence the educated. Among the necessary qualities of a teacher should be counted a strong sentiment of patriotism, and a keen study 'of modern psychology', both of which enable the teacher to understand his position in the national development of the country. "He must methodically enter into his own heart that he may discover certain clearly refined faults within himself that might be obstacles in his dealings with the child". In eleven chapters of the book the author has practically covered the whole field of psychology in its relation to the teacher. He has shown clearly how the instincts and other tendencies of human kind can be best made use of in his arduous task of self-examination and self-assertion.

The subject is dealt with in a very practical way and teachers would do well in going through its pages. "The author is earnest and courageous", says Miss Harper in her Foreword to the book, "and even those who do not agree with all his advice will profit by considering it".

K. G. WARTY.

POLAND'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(Continued from page 9)

a particular economic structure on the basis of these new problems and values. How has Poland fared in the crisis? That is the question that is of gripping interest. But, unfortunately, Dr. Gorecki has not, beyond giving the barest outlines, discussed the measures taken by the Polish Government to meet the crisis in any detail. In the absence of such a detailed discussion, it is impossible to draw exact conclusions on their merits vis-a-vis the claim he makes, namely, that the worst years of the crisis have been crossed.

But such of the details that the Doctor gives of the measure do not warrant the hope that they would lead the country from the mire. Dr. Gorecki tells us that "only by means of simple, classic, orthodox methods can positive results be achieved" and in that belief "experiments of every kind have been avoided." Of the invulnerability of the "classic, orthodox" methods the less said the better. This particular variety of economics is associated with the professional school of capitalism.

Even they have been flabbergasted by the intensity and not so impermanent nature of the present crisis. All their theories and remedies have been falsified. As against these "classic, orthodox" methods, we notice the revolutionary method of socialist economics working its way triumphantly beyond the eastern border of Poland. The world knows now which system is superior.

Poland is a predominantly agricultural country. The effect of the crisis is more acute there. "The agricultural crisis in Poland set in earlier than the general economic crisis and was characterised by a precipitate fall in prices," says Dr. Gorecki. "The initial efforts, therefore, were directed towards interrupting that fall ....." but "very soon, however, the authorities came to the conclusion that the restoration of pre-crisis prices was impossible." Still the Government would not take bold measures, but would only fight shy of them. Other measures so familiar to capitalism were resorted to. They led to newer situations leading to a "whole complex of legislative acts" which admittedly did not "materially" improve the position of agriculture. If anything, a "further fall in the prices of cereals" was witnessed.

The inevitable had to come. A recent decree stated that "those estates which will prove incapable of self-supporting existence will have to be liquidated."

All the measures at best constitute a tinkering with the deep economic malady which called for drastic remedies. A good look at what was happening beyond the eastern border would have taught Poland the sure road to recovery and reconstruction. A courageous policy of liquidation of agricultural indebtedness and a determined drive in the direction of collectivised agriculture would have been more in conformity of adaptation with the new situation created by the crisis and a more abiding solution for the crisis.

C. K. N.

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AMNESTY IN AUSTRIA

Over 18,000 Nazi Prisoners Released

VIENNA, Jan 16.

The Austrian Government has issued a communique that 18,684 Nazis have been granted amnesty in Austria since the conclusion of the Austro-German Agreement last year, including a large number connected with the 1934 revolt, but it does not reveal the number of Nazis still confined in prisons and concentration camps.

It is believed that the communique has been published with a view to creating a more favourable atmosphere for present Austro-German economic negotiations which are proceeding slowly owing to the diversities of political opinion.

STOP PRESS

MAJOR A. HARDINGE

LONDON, January 16.

Major Alexander Hardinge left for India by s.s. "Naldera".—Reuter.

ADVANCE TOWARDS MARBELLA

GIBRALTAR, January 16.

Quepo Dellano is personally directing the continued air, sea and land advance towards Marbella, 30 miles from Malaga, the object of the Nationalists' offensive. Casualties on both sides in the battle of Estepona which the insurgents captured on Thursday are estimated at over 1,000.—Reuter.

U. S. CONSULATE WRECKED

WASHINGTON, January 16.

The United States Consulate at Malaga was wrecked by bombs during an aerial combat over the city. Presumably there were no casualties, as the building was recently evacuated.—Reuter.

POPE'S HEALTH

VATICAN CITY, January 16.

The improvement in the Pope's condition has been maintained. The pain in the leg is officially stated to be decreasing. His Holiness is in good spirits. Doctor Milani, however, is keeping careful watch on his heart, which is weak.

The Pope again was wheeled to the audience hall, to-day. The chair is wheeled up to the table, and sitting with legs extended, His Holiness gives the superficial appearance of being up and at work.—Reuter.

SAMBAMURTI'S DISQUALIFICATION REMOVED

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The Madras Government have issued orders removing disqualification on Mr. Bulusu Sambamurti, Andhra Congress Leader, from standing as a candidate for election to the Provincial Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 16.

The Earl and Countess of Mar and Kellie (parents of Lord Erskine, Madras Governor) and the Earl of Shaftesbury arrived in Madras, this evening.—A.P.

Flying President Starts On Punjab Tour

Inspiring Message To Voters Of The Province

Stand By Congress And Ensure Its Success, He Pleads

NEW DELHI, January 16.

For the first time in the election history of the country an aeroplane was used to-day when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru started on his Punjab election tour this morning. He motored to Rohtak where he addressed several largely attended meetings, returning to Delhi in the noon. He lunched in the house of the late Dr. Ansari whence he drove straight to the aerodrome reaching there half an hour later than the schedule time. A large crowd including several ladies gathered to have *darshan* of the Congress President. Pandit Nehru immediately boarded the National Airways six-seater De Havilland, twin-engined Gypsy Major Dragon, capable of a cruising speed of hundred and five miles per hour. Lala Shamlal, M.L.A., Mr. Jaggannath and his private secretary accompanied the Pandit.

HEADWIND EXPECTED.

The pilot, Mr. P. D. Sharma, interviewed, stated that they will be experiencing headwind which would reduce the speed of the 'plane by twenty miles per hour but he hoped to reach Ambala in one hour and forty minutes.

The 'plane took off punctually at 1.25 p.m. and Pandit Nehru was given a hearty send-off by the crowd. Before leaving, he stated that he would not return to Delhi before March.—A.P.

"MAKE IT PRELUDE TO GREATER SUCCESS"

President Jawahar's Election Message To Voters Of Punjab

NEW DELHI, January 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal has issued the following message to the Punjab voters:

"I come to you again by air and land, with an inspiring and strengthening message of freedom. We have a big work, before you and I and all of us in this great land. We have to free our people from exploitation. For the moment we have to face the elections. We have chosen to enter these elections and we shall win.

Therefore, comrades and friends stand by the Congress, stand by the flag of freedom and away with all the reactionaries to the limbo of forgotten things. Let our success in elections be the prelude to a greater success to come."—A.P.

CORONATION DURBAR IN INDIA

King's Private Secretary Reaching India To Settle Dates And C.

CALCUTTA, January 16.

An Air Mail message received to-day from the London correspondent of the "United Press" says that Col. Mieville, Private Secretary to His Majesty is shortly reaching India to finally settle the date as well as other arrangements in connection with the Coronation Durbar.

The probable dates for the Coronation Durbar are December 14, December 28 or January 4. If December 14 or some date before X'mas is chosen, it is not probable that the King may spend the X'mas in Calcutta.

The King will be accompanied by the Queen, the two Princesses, the Duke and the Dutchess of Glcucester and one or two other distant members of the Royal Family.

A Regency Council consisting of Queen Mary, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Prime Minister and the Duke of Kent will carry out the functions of Monarchy during His Majesty's absence in India.—United Press.

VINES DIFFERENT MAN NOW AFTER RECOVERY

Decidedly Superior In Display, He Beats Perry At Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 16.

Vines beat Fred Perry by 6 to 3, 5 to 7, 6 to 4 and 6 to 1

Vines has now fully recovered from his recent attack of influenza and played like a different man.

The first set seemed to prophesy the result. In the second set, Perry, after four deuces, smashed a set point well out but won the set off his own service after the deuce had been called.

Except in the second set, Vines was decidedly superior and sometimes piled up points with ease. In the third set he won the first three games without Perry scoring a single point.—Reuter.

LARWOOD'S COMPLAINT

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Jan. 16.

In an interview with a "Daily Express" correspondent after his arrival at Marseilles Larwood who looked a forlorn, dispirited cricketer, summarised the reasons for his sudden homecoming. Firstly he was disillusioned, secondly he saw the Maharaja of Patiala only twice—for two minutes each time—, thirdly there were plenty of receptions and parties but he was not invited. He got so fed-up that he took the first ship home.

He also declared that he was not invited to ride elephants or shoot tigers. When he met Patiala for the first time he spared just two minutes to say "hallo." When asked if he would be much out of pocket as a result of the trip Larwood stated " I don't quite know yet. Maharajah and I have to get things straightened out.'"

JAWAHAR AT DELHI

Speeds In Semi-Darkness To Rohtak, First Halt In Punjab Tour

NEW DELHI, Jan. 16.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived in Delhi early this morning and began his whirlwind tour of the Punjab with characteristic disregard of personal comfort or convenience.

It was extremely cold when Pandit alighted from his train and the people of Delhi were still in bed. A handful of Congressmen including Lala Shamlal, M.L.A., and Mr. Sitaram, Congress nominee from Rohtak, met him at the station.

A hurried cup of tea, and the President's car was speeding in the semi-darkness for Rohtak which is Pandit Jawaharlal's first destination in his Punjab tour.

Pandit Jawaharlal returns to the Delhi aerodrome about 1 a.m. to-day and will catch the areoplane which is to take him on the further stages of his tour of the Punjab.—A.P.

MAHATMA AT CAPE COMORIN

Returns To Trivandrum After Worshipping At That Temple

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 16.

Mahatma Gandhi returned to Trivandrum last night after spending day at Cape Comorin, the lands end of India, where he worshipped at the famous temple of that place.

Mahatma Gandhi leaves this morning on his tour of central and north Travancore in the course of which he is expected to visit a large number of temples and address many meetings.—A.P.

BAN ON MRS. KAMALADEVI

No Speeches In Bangalore And Suburbs For 6 Months

BANGALORE, January 16.

The District Magistrate of Bangalore passed orders, to-day, on Mrs. Kamaladevi, prohibiting her from addressing any public meeting in Bangalore and the suburbs, for a period of six months.

Mrs. Kamaladevi was to have addressed a public meeting this evening, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Congress Election Campaign. The District Magistrate in the order says the speeches of Mrs. Kamaladevi are likely to produce hostility between different classes in the State.—A.P.

ITALIAN KING TO VISIT HITLER

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

The claim that Georing's visit to Italy was in the nature of a holiday have been overthrown by the Propaganda Ministry, and newspapers are now printing long reports of the conversations in Rome.

Berlin official circles appear to be pleased with the progress of the talks which, it is rumoured, may be followed by a visit of King Victor to Hitler, but the suggestion that Hitler and Mussolini will meet again in the near future is regarded as unlikely.—Reuter.

"C. R." For Madras Assembly

SARDAR WELCOMES HIS RETURN TO PUBLIC LIFE

"Good Augury Of Sweeping Madras Polls"

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has issued the following statement:—

"I have just received a telegram from Mr. S. Satyamurthy of Madras, informing me that he has, at last, succeeded in persuading Syt. C. Rajagopalachari to stand for the Madras Legislative Assembly, from the University Constituency. I have therefore, great pleasure and satisfaction in nominating him to that Constituency, with the consent of Sjt. S. Satyamurthy, who, under the circumstances, has withdrawn his nomination.

This news is welcome from every point of view. It has restored Syt. C. Rajagopalachari, once more, to active public life, where his place has always been vacant and never filled. Besides, his contesting this Constituency in the Madras Province, is sure to gather all the Congress forces together, under the guidance of an outstanding personally respected all over India and, of course, even more so, in his own Province. I look forward to Madras elections now, with greater confidence of success, and trust that, in the Madras Province, the Congress will sweep the polls.

As regards Syt. C. Rajagopalachari himself, I have not the smallest doubt that he would be welcomed by the Constituency and returned unopposed.

Syt. S. Satyamurthy was unwilling to leave his seat in the Assembly, and was trying to persuade Syt. C. Rajagopalachari to stand for this constituency, for the last two months. He had lost all hopes and his nomination was announced much against his will a few days ago, but, even after that, he persisted in his efforts and I congratulate him for his having succeeded at last."—A. P.

Gandhiji Blesses His Candidature For Madras Assembly

MADRAS, January 16.

It is reliably understood that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has agreed to stand as a Congress candidate to Madras Provincial Assembly from one of the Rural Constituencies in Salem district.

It is also learnt that Mahatma Gandhi has given his formal permission for the same and also his blessing.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar leaves for Salem to-night to file his nomination papers.

It will be recalled that Rajaji retired from active Congress politics and resigned membership of Working Committee on account of the unfortunate Rajan incident when Mr. T. S. S. Rajan violated the Congress mandate in Municipal chairmanship election in Trichinopoly by supporting a candidate who was opposed to official Congress nominee.—United Press.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN MADRID

Women Demonstrators Demand Bread And Peace

MARSEILLES: January 16.

A vivid picture of life in Madrid was described by a British woman refugee when the British destroyer "Ardente" arrived with refugees of various nationalities.

She declared that food shortage in Madrid was very serious, even rice was now unobtainable causing much discontent.

Women have grown tired of standing in queues for hours for bread.

A huge demonstration by women was carried out in the streets recently, the marchers wildly shouting "Bread and Peace" as they passed Government offices.

Coal and fuel are impossible to procure, furniture being used for heating purposes.

The problem of evacuating the civil population appears to be hopeless as it is doubtful whither they will be sent or how. Feeling is running very high.—Reuter.

FRANCO'S FAILURE UPSETS DUCE

Italy Gets Panicky Over Red Demonstrations On French Frontier

ROME, Jan. 15.

Following the interlude to-day, further meetings between Sgr. Mussolini and General Goering, dealing chiefly with the Spanish question, will take place to-morrow and Sunday.

It is understood that Italians are perturbed by the failure of Franco to make headway against Madrid while disquieting reports of Communist demonstrations at Perpignan on the French side of the frontier are appearing in newspapers.

It is stated that the conversations will not in any way modify the existing political situation, and it is denied that Goering is engaged in obtaining the assent of Italy to German penetration of Morocco.

It is expected that the Italian reply to the British non-intervention note will be published early next week.

Gen. Goering was a guest at a dinner given by Count Ciano this evening.—Reuter.

Passage Of War Vessels Through Kiel Canal

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

An official communique announces that henceforth warships and war vessels of foreign Powers may pass the Kiel Canal only after a permit is obtained, which must be applied for through diplomatic channels. Official circles describe the step as nothing surprising, but as an automatic sequel to Germany's suspension of the Clause of Versailles which placed German waterways under control.—Reuter.

Entry Of French Volunteers Into Spain

PARIS, Jan. 16.

A warning to Fascist Powers that although France has followed the British lead in banning the entry of French volunteers into Spain, France will not consider her hands tied if others do not fall into line is given in the French press this morning.—Reuter.

BANNING VOLUNTEERS

PARIS, Jan. 15.

The Chamber of Deputies unanimously adopted the bill prohibiting French subjects from volunteering for service in Spain; 591 deputies participated in the vote.

German Suspicion At Fr. Chamber's Decision

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

The fact that the French Chamber's decision was unanimous has aroused suspicion, as the Communist deputies see some loophole into it. The rejection of the clause to recall volunteers already in Spain is regretted. Apart from these reservations the decision is regarded as a step in the right direction.—Reuter.

M. C. C. ON TOP AT HOBART

They Score 418 Runs And Dismiss Opponents For 116

HOBART: Jan. 16.

The Combined Australian Team were all out in their first innings for 134.

The M. C. C. did not enforce the follow-on and batted again.

At close of play M. C. C. in their second innings had made 111 for one wicket.—Reuter.

The M.C.C. concluded their first innings, against a Combined Australian XI, this morning.

Yesterday at the drawing of the stumps the M.C.C. scored 392 runs for the loss of eight wickets. Hardstaff, not out 94. Farnes, not out 2.

To-day Hardstaff completed his century before he was caught by Badcock off Ward. The first innings total reaching 418.

At the tea interval the Combined Australian XI had made 116 runs for the loss of eight wickets.

Scores:—

M. C. C. (1st Innings).

Fishlock, l.b.w., Walsh	13
Barnett, l.b.w., Grimmett	129
Fagg, c Burrows, b Walsh	28
Wyatt, c Rushforth, b Combes	30
Robins, b Grimmet	10
Hardstaff, c Badcock, b Ward	110
Allen, c Putnam, b Ward	55
Sims, (run out)	7
Duckworth, c and b Putnam	6
Farnes, not out	8
Copson, st. Oldfield, b Ward	4
Extra	(?)
Total	418

COMBINED AUSTRALIAN XI (First Innings).

Burrows, c Fagg, b Farnes	4
Morrisby, b Copson	0
Badcock, c Sims, b Copson	0
Thomas, c Fishlock, b Copson	20
Putnam, c Copson, b Farnes	17
Rushforth, c Allen, b Farnes	1
Oldfield, not out	45
Grimmett, c Fagg, b Farnes	0
Walsh, b Allen	8
Ward, not out	14
Extra	(?)
Total (for 8 wkts.)	116

ENGLAND BEAT WALES

LONDON, Jan. 16.

At Twickenham in Rugby International, England beat Wales by four points to three.—Reuter.

NAWANAGAR'S 224 IN FIRST INNINGS

Western India Skittled Out For 106

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, January 16.

Resuming against the Western India States in the Ranji Trophy, in the Western Zone Finals, Nawanagar were all out in the first innings for 224, Said Ahmed capturing three wickets for 62, and Akbar Khan two for 29.

Western India States were skittled out for 106 in the first knock, Mubarak Ali securing four wickets for 41. At the end of the day's play Nawanagar were 153 for three. the Colah-Amarsingh partnership taking the score to 153 from 27 and both remaining (not out) for 61, and 70, respectively with extras 10.

FIRST DAY'S GAME

Nawanagar met the Western India States here to-day, on the Deccan Gymkhana ground for the West Zone final of the Cricket Championship of India.

Considering that Abdul Aziz, out for an "egg", and Vinoo Mankad for one run, the Nawanagar team did very well, indeed to collect 192 runs for 9 wickets before the close of first day's play

Colah (57), Manilal (26), Marshall (47) and Indravijaysinghji (not out 36) played well against W. I. States' excellent bowling.

Amarsingh failed with the bat, but he will probably atone for it with the ball when the W.I.S. will come in to bat to-morrow.

NAWANAGAR (1st Innings)

Vinoo Mankad, c Shantilal, b Saeed Ahmed	1
Abdul Aziz, b Saeed Ahmed	0
Colah, c and b Shantilal	57
Manilal, run out	26
Yadvendrasinjhi, l.b.w., Akbar Khan	0
Marshall, c Shantilal, b Hari Mali	47
Amarsingh, l.b.w., Akbar Khan	3
Wensley, c and b Kesari	9
Indravijayasinhji, not out	36
Ranvirsinhji, not out	2
Extra (?)	
Total (for 9 wickets)	192

Fall of wickets:—1 for 1; 2 for 2; 3 for 85; 4 for 86; 5 for 90; 6 for 96; 7 for 112; 8 for 159.

Sheffield Shield Match

BRISBANE, Jan. 16.

In the second day's play in the Sheffield Shield match between Victoria and Queensland, Victoria were all out for 497 in their first innings. (Ledward, 115, Hassett 93, Pearson 91, Ledward and Pearson, who are youngsters in partnership, added 166 runs in 148 minutes for the seventh wicket).

Queensland at the close of play had made 109 for six (Testite Brown, 50).—Reuter.

Pope Passes Fair Night

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 16.

The Pope passed a fair night. His condition remains unchanged. —Reuter.

POPE GIVES AUDIENCES

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 16.

The Pope again spent several hours in a movable armchair. After hearing mass he was wheeled into a large apartment where he now gives audiences.

The Pope received Cardinal Pacelli and other officials. He was fairly well all day though suffering occasional pains in his right leg.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 15.

Princess Juliana and Prince Bernhard will attend the Coronation of King George. Princess Juliana will represent Queen Wilhelmina.—Reuter.

Remember This Day Next Month!

Vote For "Congress Soldiers" Who Fight Freedom's Battles In Councils

The Secretary of the Bombay City Congress Parliamentary Committee has issued the following:—

This day next month, i.e., on 17th February, the voters of the General Constituencies in the City and Suburbs will elect nine members to the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

There are three Constituencies and for each constituency there are three seats. Every voter has got three votes. The Congress *has put up nine candidates for all the nine seats.*

Every voter is asked by the Congress to cast one vote for each of the three candidates for his constituency.

The following are the candidates:—

A, B, C & D Wards (3 seats):
1. Mr. K. F. Nariman.
2. Mr. Nagindas T. Master.
3. Mr. S. K. Patil

E & F Wards (3 seats):—
1. Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi.
2. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder.
3. Mr. P. Baloo.

G Ward & Suburban District: (3 seats):—
1. Mr. B. G. Kher
2. Mr. D. N. Wandrekar.
3. Mr. S. G. Songaonkar.

The following are the life sketches of the above candidates:

MR. K. F. NARIMAN (B.A., LL.B.)

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the 'Backbay Hero' needs no introduction to the public. Chairman of the Reception Committee, Bombay session of the Indian National Congress, member of the Working Committee for four years. President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for over 6 years. Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for six years. Mayor of Bombay 1935-36.

Mr. NAGINDAS T. MASTER, B.A., LL.B.), Solicitor.

Nagindas T. Master, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor passed LL.B. in 1899 and became Solicitor in 1906.

Member of the First Bar Council, President of the Arya Vidya Sabha.

Joined Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. Jailed in 1930 and again in 1932 for two years.

Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. President of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee. Fellow of the Bombay University from 1929 to 1934. Member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and of the Improvement Committee.

SJT. S. K. PATIL: Age 36 years. Profession. Journalism. Joined Non-violent Non-co-operation movement in 1920 after giving up University education in response to Congress mandate. Spent four years in Ratnagiri District in organising National education and Congress movement.

Went to Europe in 1924 and studied full course of Journalism at the London School of Economics. and the University College. Toured continent in 1926.

Joined Congress movement again at the Gauhati session in 1926 of the Indian National Congress

General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee since 1930. Was five times imprisoned during the Congress movements for an aggregate sentence of 5 years. General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Bombay session of the Congress, elected while in gaol.

At present General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. General Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Congress Parliamentary Board, member of the All-India Congress Committee and member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

MR. P. BALOO: Congress nominee for E & F Wards Constituencies (Scheduled caste's seat).

Mr. Baloo Babaji Palwankar is a famous cricketeer. He is a staunch Nationalist and was of very great help in bringing about the Poona Pact. Stands against disruption of the Indian Nation for the sake of any community.

MR. BAL GANGADHAR KHER (B.A., LL.B.), Solicitor: (Congress candidate for the Bombay Legislative Assembly from G Ward and Bombay Suburban District General Constituency).

Born in 1888; age 48 years. Educated in Wilson College, Vurjeevandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar and Bhaoo Daji Prizeman; practising as vakil from 1912, and from 1918 as Solicitor; taking active part in politics from 1922.

Secretary of the Swaraj Party founded by Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. C. R. Das (Bombay Branch).

Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee consisting of members of the Bombay Legislative Council. For some time Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, also member of the All-India Congress Committee and member of the Congress Anti-Untouchability Committee appointed in 1930.

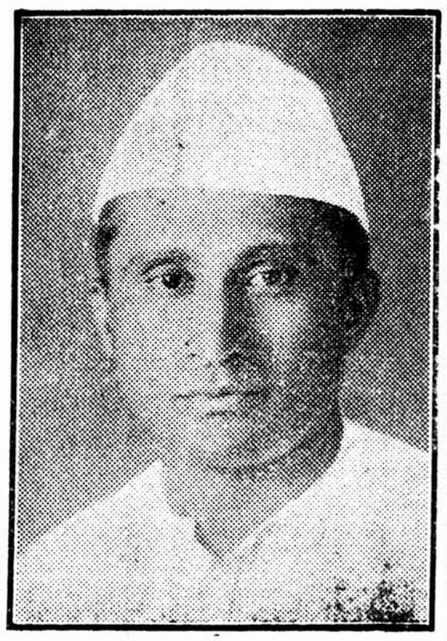
Since 1928, working in the Bombay Suburban District for the Congress and in 1930 as Officer-in-Charge of the Vile Parle Satyagraha Camp conducted the Salt Satyagraha Campaign; convicted and sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine in April, 1930. In January 1932. again arrested and detained under the Ordinance and sentenced to 2 years rigorous imprisonment and fine in February, 1932.

Appointed President of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Maharashtra Province. Keenly interested in social service and removal of Untouchability; member of the Executive Committee of Social Service League and of the Dispensary Committee. Founder of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Legal Aid Society which renders assistance to poor persons free of charge. Co-Editor of the Bombay Law Journal. Vice-President of the Shraddhananda Rescue Home (Anath Mahilashram). Founder and the Secretary of the Chamdewallaki Wadi Charitable Dispensary and free Hindi School and the only Tanning Demonstration School in Bombay.

Foundation member of the National Council, Indian Civil Liberties Union and Hon. Treasurer. Bombay Branch of the Civil Liberties Union.

Mr. S. G. SONGAONKAR, Congress nominee (Scheduled reserve seat) from G. Ward and Suburban District for Bombay Legislative Assembly).

Mr. Swaram Goondagi Songaonkar, a leading Leather Merchant



Mr. S. K. PATIL.

of Bombay. A colleague and coworker of Mr. P. Baloo in bringing about the Poona Pact. Staunch Nationalist and a fighter against the disruption of the Hindu community or the Indian Nation for the sake of narrow sectarian gain.

Mr. D. N. WANDREKAR, (B.A., LL.B.), (Congress nominee for G. Ward and Suburban District Constituency, Bombay Legislative Assembly)

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, B.A. LL.B. born in 1895 and passed LL.B. in 1921. Immediately afterwards joined the first Civil Disobedience movement and worked under the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel. Organised the Suburban District Congress Committee under the direction which collected over Rupees two lakhs in about a month for the Tilak Swaraj Fund in 1921. Organised the Bandra Municipal Congress Party in 1923. Member of the Bandra School Board 1924 to 1926. Organised the Suburban Local Board Congress Party in 1926 which captured the District and Taluk Boards twice without contest. Member of the District Local Board 1929. Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Maharashtra Provincial Conference held at Bandra in 1929 under Sardar Vallabhbhai's presidentship.

Secretary of the Suburban District Congress Committee from 1921 to 1930 with a small break. Member of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee throughout this period and member of the All-India Congress Committee in 1927 and 1928. As the District Secretary organised Village Committees in the different suburbs and villages like Versova and Chembur which made history in 1930 and 1932. One of the chief workers in the anti-liquor campaigns organised by the Suburban Congress in 1920 and 1928. Connected in all the activities pertaining to Khadi, Swadeshi, Untouchability, etc., in the suburbs.

Secretary of the Upnagar Satyagraha Chhavni, 1930. Jailed for eight months and Rs. 200 fine in April, 1930, for breaking Salt Laws. Jailed again for one year and fined Rs. 500. Proceedings taken against him under the Pleaders' Act for taking part in the C. D. movement, 1934.

Member of the Committee organised to carry on agitation against the Revision Settlement proposals in Palghar Taluk, 1929.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN NATIONALISM, AND FEARLESS AND SINCERE WORKER

Bombay's Tribute To "Com. Sak's" Memory On First Anniversary Day

The memory of Comrade Saklatvala—champion of the cause of oppressed humanity and a doughty champion of India's rights, undaunted fighter against injustice, against tyranny, against oppression, against reaction was recalled at a meeting held to observe the first anniversary of his death on Saturday evening at the Blavatsky Lodge.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided. Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, Yusuf Meherali, Nimbkar, Asoka Mehta, Shanti Master and K. M. Desai addressed the gathering.

Mr. Nariman said that Mr. Saklatvala was the champion of Indian Nationalism abroad. Wherever there was distress and wherever there was injustice there Saklatvala was ready with his services. He became so beloved of the British worker that he was returned to Parliament as a member from Battersea. As long as he was there nobody there to insult India in Parliament. He was the watchdog of Indian Nationalism, of India's self-respect.

HIS OUTSTANDING QUALITY

A man born with a silver spoon he renounced a life of pleasure and chose to lead a life of Service and Sacrifice. But his most outstanding quality was his sincerity. There was no hypocrisy, no double-dealing with him.

Mr. Nariman said that the best way of perpetuating his memory was to emulate his sincerity, his life of Service and Sacrifice and fulfil the mission dear to his heart —the mission of achieving Swaraj for India.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that Mr. Saklatvala's most outstanding quality was his courage. He recalled a meeting in Caxton Hall, when Mr. Saklatvala made a dramatic appearance on the platform and denounced a milk-and-water resolution that had been passed about the condition of Indians in Canada.

Mr. Jamnadas eulogised Saklatvala's powers of eloquence. While he could discuss problems as quietly as a dismal philosopher while at home, once on the platform, he roared like a lion. He went with his fist against all his opponents and was irresponsible.

CHAMPION OF INDIAN SEAMEN

Mr. Jamnadas said that one of the last things that Mr. Saklatvala did was to espouse the cause of the Indian seamen. On account of unemployment in Britain, attempts were being made to replace Indian Laskhars by English seamen. Mr. Saklatvala's burning indignation at this injustice came out through the League against Imperialism.

Both Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Nariman deplored the fact that Mr. Saklatvala could not come to India though he was longing to do so. They severely condemned the policy of the Government in keeping out so many Indian patriots from their Motherland.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was adopted by the meeting all standing:—

"This meeting of Bombay citizens held under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, National Trades Union Federation and All-India Students' Federation on the first anniversary of the death of the late Shapurji Saklatvala, places on record its sense of the loss sustained by the people of India and the international working-class by the removal from our midst of one who so valiantly played his part in the cause of political and social liberation and who so tirelessly served the Indian people abroad, thus becoming a living link between the Indian people and the British workers, for social emancipation".

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:— "Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Canvassers, Ladies and Gentlemen to earn Rs. 100 and more monthly by selling our new product of daily need at leisure. Universal Efficiency Service, Amarchand Building, Top Floor, Ballard Pier, Bombay. (7610).

Wanted—Three special representatives on monthly pay and commission. Secretary, Bhagya Lakshmi Insurance Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta. (7368).

49. HOMOEOPATHY

Royal Homoeo Institute, Delhi Grants L.D.Sc. and M.B.H. Diplomas in Dentistry and Homoeopathy respectively. Prospectus free. Treats Piles, Fistula, Prolapsesani. Literature free. (7620).

Free H.L.M.S.H.M.D.H.M.B., etc., Homoeo-Ayur-Unani degrees regularly and correspondently. Practitioners also get. Enclose two annas stamps:—Indian Homoeo-Inst. Society, (Regd.), P.O. Datha (Kathiawar, Dt.) 7556.

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted—A second-hand Roller Flour Mill Machinery. Sajjan Singh, Mill-owner, Sialkot (Punjab). (7574)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

St. Joseph's Academy, Dehra Dun. Conducted by the Brothers of St. Patrick (Ireland). Managing Committee:—St. George's College, (Mussoorie.)—Will have accommodation for a limited number of Boarders from 1st February 1937. Candidates for admission must be under 15 years of age. The younger boys will be under the care of an experienced Matron. A qualified Medical Officer will attend. The school buildings are new and designed on the most modern lines. The grounds and playing fields are spacious and the situation is the most favourable in Dehra Dun, open and elevated. Full particulars are contained in the prospectus which may be had from Rev. Brother Principal, St. Joseph's Academy, Rajpur Road, Dehra Dun. (4565).

75. INVESTMENTS

Profit more than Rs. 1,00,000— Wanted Financiers to start quite new and limited profitable new Industry of everyday need to all. No risk or competition. Capital required for land, building and machinery. Absolutely safe. Easy dividend of more than 15 per cent from the beginning. Good opportunity for Financiers and Brokers. Details from Annasaheb Nawle, Amarchand Building, Ballard Road, Bombay. (7609).

HERNIA RELIEVED WITHOUT OPERATION

CONSULTING FEES: Rs. 5.

Treat Hernia—without Operation!
My method is scientific, safe, quick, and comfortable, results are more permanent than surgery. **HUNDREDS OF SUFFERERS ARE SAVED FROM THE PAIN, RISK AND EXPENSE OF OPERATIONS.**
Dr. A. H. VAIDYA,
D.PH.Y., D.E., N.D., (AMERICA),
Consulting Hours 3 to 5 p.m.
Electric and Bloodless Surgical Clinic,
Empire Building, Ground Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Original Electric Hospital,
250-252, Kalbadevi Road, 9 to 11 A.M. or 5 to 7 P.M.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An inquest on the body of Laxmibai Gajanan (22), who lived at Mazagaon, was held to-day.

On Tuesday last, while the deceased was cooking food on a "chula," her sari caught fire. An old woman heard her cries and rushed into her room. Laxmibai was enveloped in flames. The old woman succeeded in putting them out, but the deceased has sustained several severe injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Thursday last.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by taxaemia following burns accidentally sustained from a coal hearth.

The City Coroner held an inquest to-day on the body of Saibai Trimbak (35), a female cooly.

She was employed in an oil factory at Anjirwadi (Mazagaon). On the 7th instant she was taking down an empty drum from a stack, standing on an empty drum.

While doing so, she lost her balance and fell down in a pan in which oil was being boiled over a furnace.

Deceased was badly scalded and was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where she died this morning.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

John D. Crasto, who admitted 16 previous convictions, was today convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment, for having trespassed upon a ship with intent to commit theft.

The accused, it was stated, boarded the S.S. "Glasgow" on the morning of January 13 and was noticed prowling about in a suspicious manner. He was detained by an officer of the ship and handed over to the Police.

Usman Abdul Karim and Abdul Haq Yacub were arrested yesterday on a charge of assaulting one Peer Mahmud Ismail, residing at Morland Road.

On January 14 they with three others went to the complainant's place armed with bamboos and sticks. It is stated that the suspect and the complainant were not on good terms.

The suspect is alleged to have assaulted the complainant who received twenty serious injuries.

The two suspects were ordered to be enlarged on bail in sum of Rs. 100 (Rs. 50 to be deposited), in default to be remanded into Police custody for a fortnight, at Mazagaon Court, to-day.

Baboo Ibrahim and Kamrudin Razak were arrested by the Dongri Police on a charge of receiving and being in possession of looted property during the recent riots.

Kamrudin was discharged on the ground that he was arrested on the statement of the other suspect, Baboo Ibrahim.

Baboo Ibrahim was fined Rs. 50, in default to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

Keshav Gopal was arrested yesterday on a charge of picking the pocket of a new-comer to Bombay, while boarding a tram at the Victoria Gardens Road Tram Terminus.

The complainant felt a jerk at his waist-coat, and the suspect was found boarding the tram at the time. The complainant examined his coat and found that his pocket was cut with a razor blade and Rs. 5 was stolen. He was handed over to the police.

He was remanded to Police custody for a fortnight at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SUNDAY) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Vianelli's Restaurant of complete Household furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Chesterfield sets, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Milner Safe, Underwood typewriter, Corner Show case, etc.

HUNS PICTURES'
Second Social Hit
DHARMAVEER
DHARMAVEER
DHARMAVEER
starring
RATNAPRABHA,
INDIRA WADKAR,
MASTER VINAYAK,
BABURAO PENDHARKAR.
being shown simultaneously
at
MAJESTIC
(Marathi Version)
and
WELLINGTON
(Hindi Version)
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Sat., Sun., and Holidays (at both the theatres)

SOCIAL TAMIL TALKIE
Packed with Hilarious Comedy
Laughter, Wit and Romance
"DUMBACHARI"
Starring
P. S. RATNA BAI, P. S. SARASWATHI BAI, C. S. SAMANNA
At your favourite Talkie
PLAZA
SUNDAY, 17th January,
at 10-30 a.m. morning
LAST SHOW

FATAL ASSAULT ON POLICE OFFICER

SUKKUR, Jan. 14.

A fatal assault was made on Sub-Inspector Ladkhram of Old Sukkur by a gang of badmashes at dusk time yesterday near the Nim Incline.

It is stated that the deceased was passing that quarter, when he was attacked by unknown persons, resulting in his death subsequently in hospital.

Police are investigating.—United Press.

House Breaking At Khar

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BANDRA, Jan. 14.

Punja Hira Kunbi was arrested yesterday by the Bandra Police for house-breaking.

It is alleged that the accuse broke open the lock on the front door of the house of Mr. Laxmanrao Devrao Yellore of Dev Bhuwan, 5th Road, Khar with a jemmy and on entering the front room he opened a portmanteau and scattered the contents on the floor.

Entering another room he it is stated, broke opened a steel trunk with the jemmy. At that moment Mrs. Yellore who had gone out returned and on seeing the lock broken raised an alarm. The accuse it is stated, tried to escape, but one Maruti Rama who was passing by gave chase and caught the man and handed him over to the police. Sub-Inspector A. M. Desai of the Bandra Police is making inquiries.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Posh Shud 5, 1993
Muslim: Jilkhad 3, 1355
Parsi: Amardad 14, 1306
Hightide: 2-39 15-01
Lowtide: 8-55 20-41
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 23m

BAND AT KING CIRCLE

The Emperor Band of Bombay under the Directorship of Mr. R. Remedios will play a programme of music at the King Circle, Matunga, to-day at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.).

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

The Managing Director of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd. announces that the Swadeshi Exhibition will close to-day (Sunday) at 11 p.m.

PRABHUS SOCIAL

The second social gathering of the Pathare Prabhus residing in north of Bombay will be held in the Kshatriya Union Club Hall (next to Dhuru Hall) at Dadar to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the Union there will be a prize debate to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Kanara Vidyadaini Free Night School, Fort, Bombay. The subject will be "Caste system."

NEW SARASWAT UNION

Makar Sankrant gathering of the Union's Members will be held in the Union's Hall at Tribhuvan Road, Bombay to-day at 4-30 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHRI JAMAT

The fourth meeting of the current year of the above Institution will be held to-day at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Pala Gully) Samuel Street.

MAHIM PARISH

The ceremony of the Consecration of the Parish of Our Lady of Victories, Mahim, to Christ the King will take place to-day. The service, which will be broadcast, will commence at 5 p.m.

ARCHITECTURE OF OLD GUJARAT

Under the auspices of the Forbes G. Sabha, Mr. Ranchhodlal G. Gyani, M.A. will deliver a lecture on "Architecture of old Gujarat" at 5-30 p.m. to-day at 365, Forbes G. Mandir, Vithalbhai Road, Bombay, No. 4.

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the "Kuranic Society", a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Nak-hat of Shahjahanpur on "Kuran and its teachings" to-day in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Boribunder Station from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The staff and students of the National Medical College and the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Hospital will present a farewell address to Dr. V. G. Rele on the eve of his retirement from Principalship of the College, to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Dhanraj Hall of the College.

(More Local Engagements on page 43).

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JAMBOREE OF MELODY MIRTH AND ROMANCE!
Whooping with laughs!
Tingling with tunes!
GRAND ANNIVERSARY ATTRACTION
SING, BABY, SING!
SING, BABY, SING
(A 20th Century-Fox Picture)
with
Alice FAYE
Adolphe MENJOU

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Sing Baby Sing". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Dodsworth". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Calling the Time". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.

EDWARD—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Sarla". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Awakening." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Dharmaveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Aug". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi." Time as usual.

PATHE—"Two in the Dark." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

PLAZA—"Under Two Flags". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.

REGAL—"Ramona". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Village Girl." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

SUPER—"Mustana Mashuk." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Dharmaveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

WEST END—"Gay Prince." Time as usual.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Let us prepare for death" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, this evening at 6-15

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Astrological Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Govind Tirth on "Indian Astrology" to-day at 5-15 p.m. at Saraswati Mandir near Kennedy Bridge, Grant Road.

LOHANAS ELOCUTION COMPETITION

The Elocution competition of the Lohana Undergraduates will be held today at 4-30 p.m. at Kandewadi, Kanbai Lohana Kanyashala Hall. Mr. P. L. Thacker ex-Presidency Magistrate will preside and Messrs. Mawji Govindji Sheth, J. D. Kotecha and N. P. Nathvani will act as judges.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING

To congratulate Sheth Haji Hasan Ahmed Basar on his appointment as Justice of the Peace, a gathering will be held by the Jamats of Goghari and Halai Nagaria Ganchi Muslims to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in Goghari Mohalla, under the presidency of Hazrat Pir Syed Ibrahim Saifoodin

SWASTIK LEAGUE

The annual route-march will take place to-day. The volunteers will fall at 6-15 hours. (S.T.) in full parade uniform at the Headquarters. The service Medals will be worn, the Bond will accompany the March and the Corps will march to New Chowpatty (Worli) and return to the Headquarters after covering a distance of ten miles.

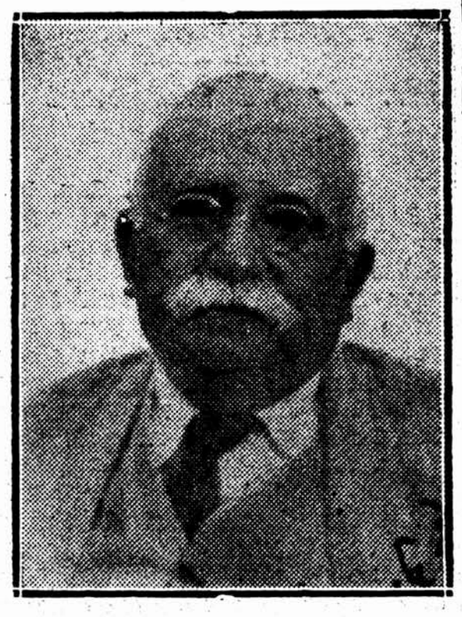
'F' WARD ELECTION MEETING

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward Congress Election Committee, a mass meeting will be held at Sewri, in the maidan opposite Sun Mills to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Gadgil and Jedhe two well-known Maharastrian leaders and others will speak on "Provincial elections and the duty of the people."

NORTH KANARA G. S. B. SANGH

To-day is the last day of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition organized by the N. K. G. S. B. Sangh, at the Sangh's Hall, Save House, near Majestic Cinema. The Exhibition will be open from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m

In celebration of "Makara Sankranti" there will be a women's gathering under the auspices of the Sangh at 3 p.m. to-day at Laxmi Baug, Bhatwadi, Girgaum.



Mr. N. B. Divatia, the well-known Gujarati Poet-Scholar whose death occurred at his residence at Khar on Thursday.

Tribute To Late Mr. N. B. Divatia

Under the joint auspices of Kala Mandal, and Forbes Gujarati Sabha Mandir, a public meeting was held on Saturday evening, at the Forbes Gujerati Mandir, Vithalbhai Patel Road, to mourn the loss of the great Gujerati scholar, late Mr. Narsinghrao B. Divatia.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri, presided at the function. In his presidential address he said that Mr. Divatia had dedicated his life for the cause of the Gujerati literature, and was one of the greatest poets and critics. He had rendered nearly 50 years' services in the cause of the Gujerati literature. His works in prose and poetry had enriched the Gujerati language. Citing certain examples he said that he (Mr. Divatia) was very strict for the usages of the proper words at the proper time.

Praising the works done by Mr. Divatia, Mr. Chandravadan Mehta. said that Mr. Divatia was very much particular about the Gujerati grammar, and added that his death was a great loss to the Gujerati literature.

Mr. Ramnarayan Pathak, Prof. Kalapesi and others addressed the gathering saying that Mr. Divatia was an ardent lover of the Gujerati language, and that the Gujerati literature has lost a hero, and the loss to it by his death was something more than the words could express.

LATE MR. K. SADASHIVRAO.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Sangh, Karnatak Association Kanara Brotherhood, Gowd Saraswat Brahman Sabha and Mogavira Vyavasthapaka Mandali and several other institutions a public meeting will be held in the Jinnah Hall, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to express sorrow at the sad demise of Mr. Karnad Sadashiv Rao, a well-known public worker of Karnatak.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School to-day at 3-30 p.m. The Sabbath evening 'Amidah' and Psalm 23, will be the subjects for study.

S. I. W. SOCIETY'S SANGEETHA PATHASHALA

The monthly music concert of the South Indians Welfare Society's Sangeetha Pathashala will be held in the premises of the Pathashala, Ghalla Nivas (opposite to the Napoo Hall) G. I. P. Matunga, Bombay 19, to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. The concert is open to the public free of charge.

NIKIZ-E-VEHDEEN

The 35th lecture in the series of the religious teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" written by Dr. Framroze S. Chiniwala, will be given in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Graham Building, Parsi Bazar Street, to-morrow (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

Hockey

Bright Prospects For Women's Hockey

BOMBAY GYMKHANA'S STRONG TEAM

Having received new talent during the cold weather, the Bombay Gymkhana can now put two complete ladies teams in the field. They would be playing their first practice match on Monday at the Gymkhana ground.

The Ladies Hockey Tournament would provide greatly improved standard of hockey this year. The Vincent Club, the Bandra Ladies and the Y. W. C. A. would contest for the final honours as they are making great advance.

It is hoped that the Ladies hockey tournament would be held at the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association's new ground, near the Central Telegraph Office.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Society, a discourse followed by seances will be held at 51, Gordhandas Building (opposite Portuguese Church) Girgaum, today at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

ELECTION MEETING AT MULUND

A public meeting will be held at Jawahar Chowk, near Station Road, Mulund, at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in connection with the ensuing elections of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. Mr. Nagindas T. Master will preside. Speakers are Mr. S. K. Patil, Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Vandrekar, Mr. Purshottam Kanji and others.

RAMCHANDRA BHATT HIGH SCHOOL

The meeting of all the past students of Gokhale Education Society, Parel (Now R. M. B.) High School will be held to-day at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the school premises, at Poibavdi, opposite K. E M. Hospital, to consider the question of late Principal Lad Memorial Fund and that of reviving the said institution. All the past students are, therefore, earnestly requested to be present.

PUBLIC MEETING AT DAHISAR

Under the auspices of the Bombay 'G' Ward and Suburban Districts Joint Election Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at Dahisar, opposite Vithoba's Temple, when Sjts Ladkoba Budhaji Bhagat, M. K. Deshpande, and the Congress candidates Sjts. B. G. Kher, D. N. Wandrekar, S. Songaonkar and others will address the meeting.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
COLOR
GLORIFIES THE WORLD'S GREAT LOVE STORY!

RAMONA
in the new perfected Technicolor

"REBELS" MUST WITHDRAW

Plea For Disciplinary Action In Mahakoshal

RAIPUR, Jan. 16.

The President of the District Congress Committee, Raipur, it is understood has requested the President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee and the Chairman of the Provincial Congress Parliamentary Board to take disciplinary action against three Congressmen namely, Messrs. Nathooji Jagtap of Dhamtari, Shanker Rao Gonedewala of Raipur and Adwaitgiri of Mahasumund, who are opposing official Congress nominees in the ensuing elections to C. P. Assembly from Raipur district constituencies.

It has been further recommended that a date should be fixed on or before which these "rebels" must withdraw their candidatures and disciplinary action should be taken if they failed to do so.—United Press.

Mr. Vir Vamanrao Joshi To Execute A Bond For Rs. 500

AKOLA, Jan. 16.

Mr. R. C. Sinha, City Magistrate, Akola, confirmed his preliminary order served on Mr. Vir Vamanrao Joshi, the Congress leader of Berar, and ex-President of Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee. The preliminary order was passed on 9th November 1936. under section 108 Criminal Procedure Code.

The Magistrate, after enquiry, was satisfied that the speeches referred to in the complaint were seditious and their publication was punishable under section 124(A) I.P.C. and, therefore, ordered Mr. Vamanrao Joshi to execute a personal Bond for Rs. 500 with two sureties for like amount to be of good behaviour for one year. Mr. Joshi executed the required Bond.—A. P.

CANDIDATURES OF KOLHE AND JATKAR

Mr. Aney's Statement On Press Report

YEOTMAL, Jan. 16.

In connection with a report published in certain vernacular dailies of Bombay to the effect that Messrs. Kolhe and Jatkar have been disqualified from Congress membership and their candidatures for election cancelled Mr. M. S. Aney in a statement to the Press says the news is false.

Mr. Aney says that Messrs. Kolhe and Jatkar are official nominees of the Central Parliamentary Committee of Congress and no district Committee has any power to cancel their candidature. The fact of the matter is that the Yeotmal District Congress Committee's Executive dismembered them from Committee membership for which Berar Congress Committee is contemplating immediate action which may even be in the form of dissolution of that Committee.—United Press.

Brigadier General Hon. Charles Bruce, famous Mount Everest Climber, who arrived yesterday by s.s. "Moldavia."

YET ANOTHER "SOLUTION" FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Calcutta University Scheme For Commercial Education

CALCUTTA, January 16.

It is understood that Calcutta University is going to launch a comprehensive scheme calculated to make a definite contribution towards solution of the great problem of middle-class unemployment. The scheme contemplates co-operation between the University of Calcutta and business houses of the city for providing practical training to selected youths in different branches of trade and industry and owes its initiation to Mr. Syamprasad Mukherjee, Vice-Chancellor.

It is further understood that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce have agreed to co-operate with the University in making the scheme a success. The entire scheme will be placed before the Senate for final approval on January 23.

It may be recalled that H. E. the Viceroy, in the course of his address to a Conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta on December 21, referred to the problem of unemployment and attached much importance to collaboration of this nature between educational authorities and prospective employers.—United Press.

"CONGRESS TRIUMPH IS PEOPLE'S TRIUMPH"

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, January 16.

In the course of an appeal to voters of Wardha District, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj says that the Congress stands for the backward, the unemployed, and the poverty-stricken people.

The Congress aims at inspiring hope, courage and enthusiasm in those who are victims of despair, and are weak or emaciated.

Triumph of the Congress means triumph of the people, triumph of aggressive politics and triumph of the spirit of independence.

I, therefore, appeal to all those who stand for the welfare of the masses and desire to keep alive fighting and dignified politics should vote for Congress nominees who aim at breaking the shackles of slavery.

Concluding, Sethji says Arvi in C. P. Marathi and Bilaspur in Mahakoshal are strongholds of Congress opponents, and at both these places we must secure a thumping victory.

"The process of thinking draws the blood from the feet to the head," an educator informs us. This explains, perhaps, why, in so many cases, if you think twice about a proposition, you get feet.—'Atlanta Journal.'

BIYANI SURPRISED AT EXPULSION OF CANDIDATES

Says Committee Has No Such Right; Report May Be False

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, January 16.

Syt. Brijlal Biyani, President, Berar Provincial Congress Committee and Berar Parliamentary Committee, has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to a news to the effect that Syts. Jatkar and Kolhe have been disqualified from Congress membership and their candidature has been cancelled. This decision is taken by the Executive Committee of the District Congress Committee, Yeotmal. I am really surprised to read this news as no Congress Committee has got any power to interfere with or take action against a candidate approved by the All-India Parliamentary Board. The news seems to be false and mischievous. I request the voters in Yeotmal District not to be misguided by such false news. Messrs. Kolhe, Jatkar and Sirnaik are the authorised Congress candidates for Rural Constituencies in Yeotmal District, and all the voters will please vote for these candidates solidly.

ROY STANDS FIRST IN BAR FINAL

Carries Away Three Prizes In London Exam.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.

A cable has been received from London by Dr. B. C. Roy, saying that his nephew Mr. Subimal Chandra Roy, a distinguished graduate of the Calcutta University, who obtained first class in LL.B., examination of the London University last year, has stood first class first in the Bar Final obtaining Buchanan Prizes, Langdon Medal and the Inn prizes.

Mr. Subimal Roy is the son of Mr. Subodh Chandra Roy, Barrister-at-Law.—United Press.

RECEPTIONS GALORE FOR SIR "C. P."

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 16.

The Dewan, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer leaves Trivandrum to-day for Shertallai in central Travancore for opening a special S. N. D. P. Yogam which is the name of one of the leading Ezhava organisations.

The Yogam Association has arranged about eighty receptions 'en route' in honour of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, so that the Dewan's 100 mile journey to Alleppy to-day will be in the nature of a procession.

RURAL COMMITTEE OF WORLD ALLIANCE

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 16.

Information has been received from Mysore that at a meeting of Worlds Alliance, held there after the close of the World Conference of Y. M. C.A.'s, Dr. Spencer Hatch, Director of Rural Reconstruction to the Council of the Y. M. C. A. in India, Burma and Ceylon, was selected President of the Rural Committee of Worlds Alliance which has headquarters at Geneva, Switzerland.

Dr. Hatch is also District Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Travancore and Cochin.—A.P.

DAY'S S. I. FOR BREACH OF POLICE ORDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Habibullah Shakuatallah and Sultan Mohmud were arrested durthe riots for possessing knives.

Both the accused were ordered a day's simple imprisonment at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

3rd WEEK 3rd WEEK

THE TALK of the TOWN
I S
IMPERIAL'S Masterpiece Drama

"SARLA"

RATANBAI at Her BEST

with
KUMAR, ZILLOO, HAFESJI, PRAMILLA, MARATHE, BABA VYAS, ASUJEE and CHEMIST.
Director:—P. ATORTHY.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD :::: BOMBAY
SHOWS:—5-15; 8 and 10-30 P.M. MATINEE on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

A DATE TO REMEMBER!

SATURDAY
23
JANUARY

ALL-INDIA PREMIERE
of
BOMBAY TALKIES GREAT PICTURE

IZZAT

Starring
DEVIKA RANI
with ASHOK KUMAR
AT OPERA HOUSE

PLANS OPEN
Rs. 2|4 and 1|8 seats may be Reserved.

Now Running JANMA BHOOMI
(11th and LAST WEEK)

GOOD MORNING!

Wake with a smile—enjoy the deep sleep of childhood—banish headaches, lassitude, 'nerves,' 'sluggish liver' etc.—after trying a short course of chocolate CASTOPHENE, the marvellous internal cleanser!

CONSTIPATION—THE CAUSE OF MOST HUMAN ILLS!

Poisonous waste in the intestines affects the entire system—blood, nerves, organs and brain! To be perfectly healthy, and free from headaches, 'nerves,' indigestion, colds, influenza etc., it is therefore necessary to relieve intestinal congestion (or CONSTIPATION), by taking CASTOPHENE occasionally!

A PERFECT COMPLEXION

You can win back youthful freshness, the clear healthy complexion of your school-girl self if you rid the system of poisonous waste by taking a tablet of CASTOPHENE every day! Tone the stomach—relieve indigestion and intestinal congestion—that is the recipe for radiant health and beauty! Men and women who rely on CASTOPHENE enthusiastically agree that there is no better way to physical fitness.

CHILDREN LIKE CASTOPHENE!

CASTOPHENE is like chocolates . . . to look at and eat. Children take it readily. It can be given them without risk—for CASTOPHENE stimulates the intestines very gently . . . without harming delicate stomach linings or intestinal walls! It is essentially a modern laxative—efficient, mild and delightful!

"THE EFFECT WAS MARVELLOUS!"

13, Vincent Square, Dadar, (Bombay).

A friend of mine casually mentioned to me Castophene as being harmless but none the less an effective laxative. I must say that I am rather sceptic at about these advertised medicines, but just to please my friend I gave the thing a trial. The effect was marvellous, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to the public.

(Sd.) K. N. GHOSHAL,
Superintendent of Post Offices Bombay.

"VERY EFFICACIOUS!"

Dr. E. D. Shroff. L.R.C.P., S.D.P.H.,
Municipal Office, Karachi.

"Castophene Tablets were tried in Municipal Dispensaries and they are found to be very efficacious as mild laxatives."

(Sd.) E. D. SHROFF,
Health Officer,
Karachi Municipality, Karachi.

"PRESCRIBING THE TABLETS WHEREVER NECESSARY"

Dr. D. R. P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.)
28, Edmonton Road, Allahabad.

"I have tried your tablets on myself as well as on some patients and find them quite efficacious. I am working with a firm of dispensing chemists and druggists and I am prescribing the tablets wherever necessary through them."

(Sd.) D. R. P.

"WITHOUT CAUSING ANY PAIN OR GRIPE"

Power Motors, Station Road, Ajmere.

Dear Sirs,

I am pleased to acknowledge receipt of one bottle of 25 tablets of CASTOPHENE which I have tried with satisfactory results. It has worked on me so nicely without causing any pain or gripe as other Cathartics. I am much impressed by its taste which is very pleasant. It acts well on my children also.

(Sd.) THAWERDAS R.
Sales Manager.

Castophene is obtainable at chemists and stores everywhere.

SAMPLE PACKET SENT GRATIS & POST FREE ON REQUEST.

CASTOPHENE

Castor Oil Chocolates

CASTOPHENE MANUFACTURING Co., P. O. Box 88, - - KARACHI.

SCHOOL OF ART EXHIBITION

Winner Of Lucky Picture

The member of the Catalogue which wins for the purchaser a pretty Indian picture exhibited at the recent School of Art Exhibition is "306". The possessor of the Catalogue may apply for the picture at the school.

THE EXHIBITION.

"TO-DAY, THE LAST DAY! THE LAST OPPORTUNITY"

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Daily—4 to 10-30 P. M.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s. 11-0 a.m. Melodies and Songs. Mehabubjan of Sholapur. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 12-0 noon Music from Filmland. (From the Wellington Cinema.) 12-30 p.m. 'For Children'. People of China. (Marathi.) Songs and Stories. By Dhun Talpade. 1-0 p.m. The Radio Quartet. Leader: D. J. Pereira. Overture "If I were King" Adam. Waltz "Southern Roses". Strauss. Gavotte "Happy Moments" Gabriel-Marie. Morceau "Gipsy Song" Eineg. Selection "La Tosca" Puccini. Intermezzo "Apple Bloom' Siede Serenade "Invano" Amadei. March "The Man behind the Drum" Lehar. 4-30 p.m. Prem Sarita A Musical Play in Hindi. Produced by J. G. Somia. Assisted by the V.U.B. Indian Orchestra. 5-0 p.m. Talk (Urdu): "Problems of Civic Life" No. 1. By A. Madni. 5-15 p.m. Mandoline Solo V. Y. Chaudhari. 5-30 p.m. A Recital of Konkani Songs. V. Katkar "Lalim Thodi Vorsam Pasar'. "Hav Anic Aminga Dogheo" "Anielina Muzea Mana." "Astona Hav Bhergem Lan.'. "Pa Pa Papa". 6-30 p.m. Evensong. (Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church). Recital by the 2nd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry. 7-30 p.m. Kentucky Minstrels. Devised and Produced by Harry S. Pepper. Orchestral Arrangements by Wally Wallond. Music arranged by Doris Arnold. Book written and remembered by C. Denier Warren (A BBC Recorded Programme). (By Request). 8-30 p.m. Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 8-45 p.m. Talk (English): "Roaming The World with Music." No. 2 Spain. By Marcella Hardy. 9-15 p.m. The News. 9-30 p.m. Light Classical Music. Nissar Hussein of Baroda. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s. 8-0 a.m. Indian Music (Recorded) 9-0 a.m. Talk (Hindustani): "The Visionary Gleam". No. 3. Moghul Gardens. By Khawaja Mohamed Shafi. Amateur Programme. (Supported by AIR Orchestra C). 9-15 a.m. Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Shabd. Khayal and Thumries. 9-45 a.m. AIR Orchestra C. Dev Gandhar. 9-55 a.m. Shaikh Abdul Majeed. Thumri Bhairvin. "Dastan-i-gham-i-dil un ko sunai na gai Bat Gigri thi kuchh aisi keh banai na gai". (Jigar). "Agar tu apni tajalliyon ko haya nashin-i-hijab kar de To phir mujhe woh pasand jis ko tri nazar intikhab karde". (Saghar). 10-20 a.m. Dance Malodies on Piano. Violin and Tabla. 12-0 noon. Organ Recital. By F. C. Collins. Amateur Programme. (Supported by AIR Orchestra B.) 1-0 p.m. AIR Orchestra B. Barhans. 1-10 p.m. Kumari Jogmaya Mukerjee. Hindustani and Bengali Songs. 1-25 p.m. Sitar. Dadra. 1-30 p.m. Kumari Sheela Shaida Hindustani Songs. 1-45 p.m. Shaikh Abdul Majeed. "Parishan ho ke soz-i-husn khud diwana ho jae Tamasha ho jo sari anjuman parwana ha jae". (Saghar). "Kia qayamant tha kisi ka shikwa-i-ibedad bhi Lab tak ai tukre ho ho kar miri faryad bhi". (Jigar). 5-0 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (English) 5-10 p.m. 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). Amateur Programme. (Supported by AIR Orchestra B and C.) 5-20 p.m. AIR Orchestra B & C. Puriya Dhanasri 5-30 p.m. Randalip Singh. "Suratiya dekhe binan nahin chain". (Thumri Pilu.) "Sakhi ri nai bari peer". Bhajan. 5-45 p.m. Kumari Bijoli Ghosh. Hindustani Song and Bengali keertan. 5-55 p.m. Sarod. 6-0 p.m. Kumari Rekha Shaida. Hindustani Songs. 6-15 p.m. Kumari Sheela Shaida and Kumari Rekha Shaida. Hindustani Songs. 6-25 p.m. Dilruba. 6-30 p.m. 'For Villagers Only' (Delhi Market rates and time signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Vocal and Instrumental Music. By the students of the Indri Prastha Girl's High School. Delhi. 8-0 p.m. Time Signal. Talk (Hindustani): 'Chacha Chakkan'. By Imtiaz Ali Taj. (Relayed from Lahore). 8-15 p.m. Amateur Surprise Items. Vocail and Instrumental. 8-40 p.m. Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Vocal. 9-0 Amateur Surprise Items. Vocal 9-15 p.m. 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 p.m. Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English.) 9-45 p.m. Talk (English): "The Way of the World." Affairs in Europe. By Dr. Percival Spear. 10-0 p.m. Peter Mendoza and his Dance Orchestra.

What the World Says:

(1) A Rao Sahib of Bombay, who does not wish to reveal his name writes that Hakim M. A. SAOTA, a new arrival in Bombay, ranks among the best of Physicians

(2) M. MASSOKARANI, Magistrate 1st Class, writes: The diagnosis and method of treatment of the world-famous Physician SAOTA are very excellent. I was pleased to undergo his treatment. The public ought to appreciate his services.

(3) M. A. KHAN, Bar-at-Law: Hakim M. A. SAOTA is widely known as one of the most eminent and experienced Physicians.

(4) M. I. SHAMSI, B.A., LLB.: Vaid M. A. SAOTA owes his success, reputation and respect to his perfect diagnosis. His way of treating ills is also splendid. Wherever he practises, his services will be found very useful for the public.

(5) M. R. SHAH, M.L.C.: I have had Vaid M. A. SAOTA as Special Medical Adviser. I pray that public may appreciate his achievements wherever he goes.

It is a well known fact that a patent medicine however efficacious it may be, cannot always be effective in the various stages of a disease during different seasons of the year. In the circumstances the use of patent medicines for a particular disease is not only dangerous to health, but also a creation of complications in the disease with serious consequences and danger to life. If you are suffering from sexual neurasthenia, and general debility, you may seek Hakim Vaid M. A. SAOTA'S treatment for nervous breakdown, loss of vitality and power ets., and achieve real and everlasting vitality, health and vigour. Hakim Vaid SAOTA'S treatment for piles without any operation is marvellous and the disease can be cured permanently within a fortnight. All venereal diseases such as Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, etc., can be cured purely by medicines, without any injection. Sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, thysis, Gout, Paralysis and other pernicious and chronic maladies can seek the help of Hakim Vaid SAOTA, whose twenty years successful experience and treatment to thousands in various parts of the world, such as China, Japan, Malaya, Java and India have earned for him a deserving good reputation, as can be seen from the numerous testimonials he received from those who were benefited by his medicines and treatment. True copies of a few of such testimonials are embodied herein. Consulting hours from **8 A. M. to 12 Noon and from 4 P. M. to 8 P. M. at 351, Girgaon Road, opp: to Thakurdwar P. O., Bombay 2.**

SUB-INSPECTOR AND CONSTABLE INJURED

Melee At Sikh Election Meeting

LAHORE, January 16.

Shahussain, Sub-Inspector, of Bhaipheru Police Station, Lahore District, has been removed to a hospital in Lahore, following a murderous attack on him, at a Sikh election meeting in Bhaipheru village, at which, he along with some constables, was on duty. It is stated that, following a disturbance, Shahhussain tried to restore order, when certain unruly elements pounced upon him. Attacking him severely with Takwas and Lathis. The Sub-Inspector received serious injuries, and was rendered unconscious. A police constable who went to the Sub-Inspector's help was also injured. The assailants are still at large.—**A.P.**

6TH RECORD WEEK

"The Picture with a distinct mission,"—Says Mr. K. F. NARIMAN

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS'

"THE AWAKENING"

"It gives a correct expression of the tragedy of the educated unemployed."

Starring:—

ENAKSHI RAMA RAO, M.A.

whose artistic Manipuri dances have won great praise from the Poet — RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

Supported by:—

NAVIN, NAYAMPALLY, PARASHER, PRABHA, VYAS, SHIVRANI.

"A PICTURE NOT TO BE MISSED"

AT

KRISHNA TALKIES

DUBASH THEATRE: CHARNI RD.

Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Extra Show at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

WATCH for DATE

ADARSH CHITRA'S

LATEST PRESENTATION

Dalit Kusum

One of the great memorable Social Story, Exposure of Modern Society in True Colour

Featuring:

ZARINA KHATOON

AKHTAR NAWAZ

AHINDRA CHOUDHRY

MISS AZURIE

Story—Seth GOVIND DAS, M.L.A.

Dialogue:—

Pt. D. P. MISRA, B.A., LL.B.

Directed by:—

M. L. TANDON.

MICHAEL OMALEN

(Hollywood Returned).

COMING FROM NEXT SATURDAY AT

MINERVA TALKIES.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH DAY.

Under the auspices of the Municipal Schools Committee, Schools Children's Health Day will be celebrated to-day, at 3 p.m. (B.T.) in the Gilder Tank Municipal Hall, Grant Road, when Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, Medical Inspector, will speak on the "National Importance of the School Child Welfare Activity." Mr. M. N. Talpade, Chairman, Schools Committee, will preside.

Congress Machine Hums At Full Speed

Men Of Service And Sacrifice Enter Field

Why Bombay Must Support Them

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

More than a thousand candidates are contesting the elections to the Provincial Legislatures, under the banner of the Indian National Congress.

After the advent of the British in India, this is the first time that a political party, with a mighty organisation behind it is contesting the elections as a Party for a definite purpose.

There have been parties and parties in days gone-by, but none of them could be compared to the Congress Party that will be getting into the Legislatures.

It has been claimed and rightly claimed that in the forthcoming elections there are only two parties in the Country. One is the Party of people of the Government and those Indian reactionaries who support the Government and the other is the Congress as representing the will of the people of India to be free. In a slave country there is no place for a third party.

REASON FOR COUNCIL ENTRY

One wonders as to why the Indian National Congress which boycotted the Legislatures and advocated a country-wide boycott during the last fifteen years has now decided to enter these "Houses of Maya" now.

In the Congress Election Manifesto the Congress affirms its faith in the uselessness of these Legislatures for the attainment of Independence. It says "The Congress realises that Independence cannot be achieved through these legislatures, nor can the problems of poverty and unemployment be effectively tackled by them."

Here is why the Congress has decided to enter these legislatures:

"Adhering to its policy and objective, but in view of the present situation and in order to prevent the operation of forces calculated to strengthen alien domination and exploitation, the Congress decided to contest seats in the coming elections to the Provincial Legislatures. But the purpose of sending Congressmen to the Legislatures under the new Act is not to co-operate in any way with the Act but to combat it and seek to end it. It is to carry out, in so far as is possible, the Congress policy of rejection of the Act and to resist British Imperialism in its attempts to strengthen its hold on India and its exploitation of the Indian people. In the opinion of the Congress activity in the Legislatures should be such as to help in the work outside, in strengthening of the people and in the development of the sanctions which are essential to freedom."

Congress Programme

This is what the Congress representatives will do within the Legislatures besides seeking to end the unwanted Constitution:

1. They will take all possible steps to end the various regulations, Ordinances and Acts which oppress the Indian people and smother their will to freedom;

2. They will work for the establishment of Civil Liberty, for the release of political prisoners and detenus and to repair the wrongs done to the peasantry and to public institutions in the course of the National struggle.

3. To carry on such other activities within the legislatures that would be helpful in the work of the Congress outside in the country in strengthening the people and in the development of sanctions which were essentials for the attainment of Independence.

Why Prefer Congress

The Congress election Manifesto contains the following as to why the people should prefer the Congress candidates to all the others in the field. It is an irresistible appeal, an appeal which can never be brushed aside:—

"We appeal to the country to give every support to the Congress in the election that are coming. National welfare demands it. The fight for independence calls for it.

The effectiveness of the work that the Congress members of the legislatures will do, will depend on their numbers and their discipline and the backing and support that the country gives them

With a clear majority they will be in a position to fight the Act and to help effectively in the struggle for independence.

Every party and group that stands aloof from the Congress organisation tends, knowingly or unknowingly, to become a source of weakness to the nation and a source of strength to the forces ranged against it. For the fight for independence a joint front is necessary.

The Congress offers that joint national front which comprises all classes and communities, bound together by their desire to free India, end the exploitation of her people, and build up a strong and prosperous and united nation, resting on the well-being of the masses.

With this great and inspiring goal before us, for which so many men and women of India have suffered and sacrificed their all under the banner of the Congress, and for which to-day thousands of our countrymen are suffering silently and with brave endurance, we call upon our people with full hope and confidence, to rally to the cause of the Congress, of India, of freedom."

Good Response

From reports received from all parts of the country the response to this appeal of the Congress has been very good.

The whirlwind campaign that is being carried on all over the country by every well-known Congress from the Congress President downwards has been having its effect in creating the necessary atmosphere for achieving cent per cent victory at the Polls.

Only five weeks more and the Congress and its workers will heave a sigh of relief as one of their items on the programme would have been completed and Congress would have achieved the thumping majority that is deservedly its.

Entrance of Congressmen in the Legislatures only doubles the work of those who are left behind to prepare the country for a further struggle for Indian Independence.

On Foot

There are two or three very important instructions to the voters that are being given by the Congress Leaders. "On foot to the Election Booth" is the slogan that has been given by the Congress President. Congress cannot afford to give conveyances to the voters. It has been claimed and rightly so that the Congress is the nation. The voters would have to prove it and start to the Polling Booths on the Election day on foot or by any other method but without waiting for some conveyance. It has been suggested by the Congress President that they should come to the Booth singing national songs and carrying national flags.

Secondly, there was the danger of voters, though loyal to the Congress becoming indifferent about going to the election Booth. Every voter should think it his duty to go to the Polling Booth and cast his vote. Lethargy should be shunned.

Thirdly every voter should go to the booth as early as possible as there was every possibility of somebody else impersonating for him and his going without voting.

Bombay Candidates

Leaving the European and Anglo-Indian seats there are eighteen seats on the Bombay Assembly from Bombay city and Suburbs. Congress is contesting fourteen of these seats. Two out of the fourteen have come out successful, having been returned unopposed. They are Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and Mr. Bawanji Khimji.

The following are the remaining contestants:—

A, B. C. D. Ward Constituency (three seats) Messrs K. F. Nariman, Nagindas Master and S. K. Patil.

E and F Ward Constituency (three seats) Messrs Jinabhai Joshi, Dr. M. D. D Gilder and Mr. P. Baloo.

G Ward and the Suburbs (Three seats) Messrs B. G. Kher; D. N. Wandreker and S. G. Songaonker.

D. Ward Woman's Constituency (one seat) Mrs. Annapurnabai Deshmukh.

Bombay Muslim South Constituency (two seats) Mr. S. A. Brelvi.

Indian Christian Constituency:—Mr. Jochim Alva.

No Introduction Needed

All the above named twelve persons are well known to the public of Bombay. None of them needs any fresh introduction at all. Each one of them has been a tried soldier who has passed through the test of service and sacrifice for the country.

Who is it that does not know Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Backbay Hero and is there anyone in Bombay or anywhere else who has not heard, if not personally known, Messrs Nagindas Master and S. K. Patil.

It would be foolish to attempt to introduce Messrs Jinabhai Joshi; M. D. D. Gilder and P. Baloo, each one of whom has made a mark in the public life of the city, if not of the country.

It would be mere waste of everyone's time to recount the achievements of these gentlemen and what they were. Whatever they might be, the very fact that they are candidates, should be enough to demand the support of the voters.

Heroes In Field

Then again Messrs B. G. Kher; D. N. Wandreker and S. G. Songaonker, all of them heroes in their own line. Unflinching workers in the cause of the Congress, who have always stood by the Congress through thick and thin and that should be enough to entitle them for the solid support from the voters.

Brelvi's Claim

Mr. S. A. Brelvi from the Bombay South Muslim Constituency should be well known to everyone in the city, who claims to have some general knowledge. It was Mr. Brelvi who started the Nationalist Muslim Party in the city of Bombay. Mr. Brelvi courted jail more than once.

The contest of the Muslim seat is of great importance to the Congress. Everyone should try his best to see that Congress gets a victory in this Constituency.

Who does not know Mr. Joachim Alwa, who is contesting the single seat for the Indian Christians.

This young man who was mainly responsible for the starting of the Nationalist Christian Party has always been a fighter. He also courted jail more than once. He has achieved success everywhere and one does not see any reason why he should not succeed in the elections.

ELECTION DRIVE IN CITY IN FULL SWING

Speakers Draw Pointed Attention To Vote For Freedom By Voting Congress

The necessity of all the three lakhs of voters in the city of Bombay solidly voting for the Congress candidates was stressed by leaders at the five different meetings held in the city on Saturday.

At each one of these meetings, the speakers explained to the voters the Congress Election Manifesto, and told them that the Congress, which had been continuously carrying on the struggle for the freedom of India, had now decided to enter the Legislatures with a view to end the Constitution.

Congress with the background of 50 years' service and sacrifice for the good of the people of the country had a right to demand the votes of the people.

BURNING PROBLEM TO-DAY

To-day the question that the voters had to ask themselves before they decide to vote for this or that candidate was whether they were in favour of Freedom. If they were, it was their duty to vote for the Congress candidates, as every vote cast against them would be a vote in favour of strengthening the bonds of imperialism.

The Congress had proved that it was the only political organisation, which carried on the struggle for Indian Independence, and would continue to do so, till India won "Purna Swaraj". There was no other organisation in the whole country which could be depended on to carry on India's struggle.

NEW PREMISES FOR "JAYA BHARAT.

Several guests responded to the invitation of Mr. Kanaiyalal M. Munshi, Chairman and the Board of Directors of the New India Newspapers Ltd., for their presence at the opening ceremony of the new premises of the "Jaya Bharat" at Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, which came off on Saturday evening, when Shriyut Bhulabhai J. Desai presided over the function.

In The World Of Bridge

FINESSING WITH NINE TRUMPS

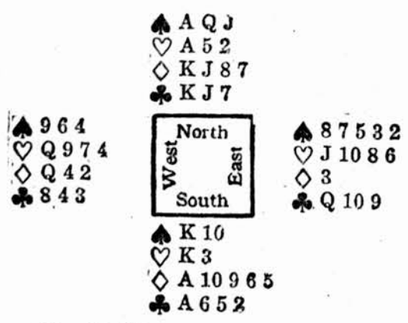
By JOSEPHINE CULBERTSON

"Without Exception, World's Greatest Player and Teacher," Says Ely Culbertson.

It is generally correct to try to drop an outstanding Queen when you have nine cards to the Ace-King in the combined hands. But the fact that it may be undesirable to permit one opponent to lead may complicate the matter. In to-day's hand, South properly decided on a finesse.

North, dealer.

Both sides vulnerable.



The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1 N T	Pass	3 ◇	Pass
3 N T	Pass	4 ♣	Pass
5 ◇	Pass	6 ◇	Pass
Pass	Pass		

After hearing his partner open the bidding with one notrump, South was determined to bid for a slam if a fit could be found. In order to make sure that a game was reached, he forced first with three diamonds. North's hand was considerably stronger than it had to be for an opening bid of one notrump. But since South's response was merely a force to game and not a slam invitation he contented himself with three notrump.

When South bid four clubs, North made the highly intelligent bid of five diamonds. For all he knew, South held ten or eleven cards in the minor suits and had no intention of going to a slam. On the other hand, he might have a very powerful hand, in which case the knowledge of a fit might be the determining factor in encouraging him to go to a slam. South, of course, bid the small slam immediately upon hearing about the diamond fit.

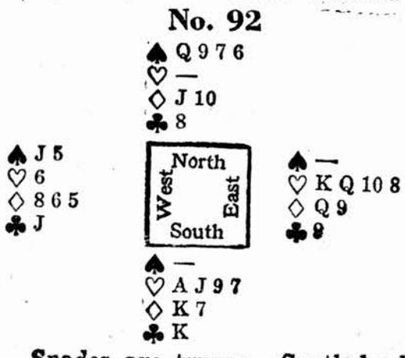
West opened the four of hearts and declared won in his own hand with the King. He could see at once that his only problem was in the minor suits. If a trump trick were not lost, a club trick could be given away with impunity. If a trump trick had to be lost, however, some measures had to be taken to provide against the loss of a club trick.

With this in mind, declared proceeded to strip the hand before drawing trumps. As a safety measure, the Ace of trumps was laid down first. Then followed three rounds of spades, South discarding a club. The Ace of hearts was cashed and a low heart was suffed and South was in position for his trump play.

A low trump was led and when West followed with a low diamond, dummy's Jack was finessed. When it held, the contract, of course, was safe.

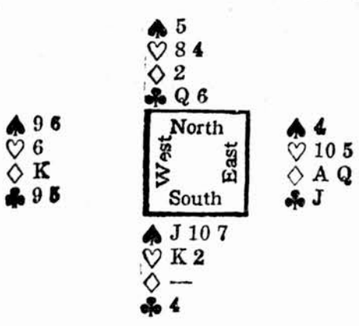
South did not care whether or not the trump finesse worked. If East happened to hold the Queen of diamonds, he would win that trick, but would then be obliged to lead a club up to dummy's ten-ace or a major suit card, which would give declarer a ruff and a discard. In either case, declared would lose no club trick.

This Week's Brain Twister No. 92



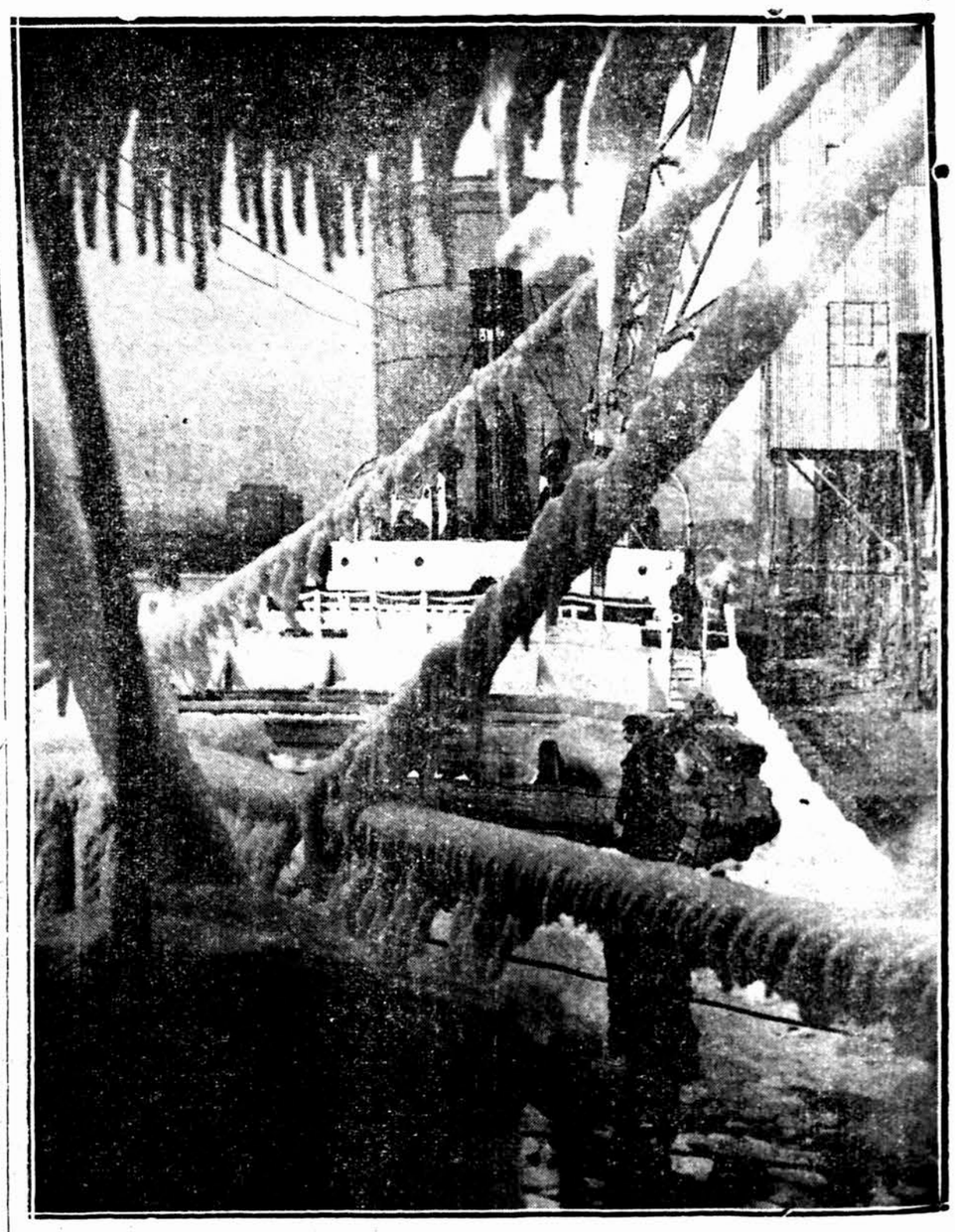
Spades are trump. South leads and his side must take seven tricks.

Solution to Brain Twister No. 91.



Spades are trump. South leads and his side must win six tricks against any defense.

South leads three rounds of trumps, North discarding the two hearts. West's best discard is a heart. East's first discard is a diamond and if the second is a club, a club finesse will give North two tricks; if East's second discard is a diamond, South leads the King of hearts and squeezes West.



No, this is not an Arctic Expedition, just the lake freighter "Three Rivers," safe in the Calumet Harbour (Chicago), after a hectic passage over the lakes in stormy, sub-zero weather.

American University To Sponsor "Cultural Olympics"

CONTESTS IN MUSIC, LITERATURE, DANCE AND DRAMA WILL BE HELD EVERY YEAR

Carrying the idea of athletic competition over into the fields of literature and art, President Gates of the University of Pennsylvania, (U. S. A.) announced plans recently for "cultural Olympics" to be conducted by the university's School of Education.

Its purpose is to promote the cultural interests of individuals and of communities and, although at the outset its scope will be limited to the Philadelphia area, the hope is to see it spread eventually into nationwide proportions.

The project provides for contests in various fields of self-expression, such as music, arts and crafts, literature, drama and the dance. The sponsors expect it to stimulate latent talent in cultural pursuits, just as Olympics in sports stimulate the ideal of physical development.

Samuel S. Fleisher, philanthrophist and patron of the arts, who founded the Graphic Sketch Club thirtyseven years ago, offered the idea. He has been asserting for years that beauty is as essential a part of life as any other factor, and that, as such, it should be made accessible to all.

SEEK TO SPREAD IDEA RAPIDLY

Inauguration of cultural Olympics is being made possible by the support of George H. Jhonson, president of Lit Brothers, who was so impressed by Mr. Fleishers's views as expressed in a series of radio talks that he offered to finance the project.

Mr. Jhonson proposes that the idea shall be spread just as quickly as possible, not only through Philadelphia but also throughout smaller communities, eventually encompassing the State, and even the nation, and that art sanctuaries shall be build in all communities where aspiring students or tired and discouraged people may go for rest and contemplation.

UNIVERSITY AGREES

The idea of founding a cultural Olympics, as presented to Dr. Gates by Mr. Fleisher and Mr. Johnson was so eminently fitted to the great problems of the day, it was explained, that the University of Pennsylvania readily agreed to sponsor the movement.

"The project will begin immediately", said Dr. Gates, "but due to limitation in time the programme for the current accademic year will be restricted. While this programme will not be announced in detail until after the director has been selected, the tentative plans include contests in each of the five general fields of cultural activity, namely music, arts and crafts, literature, the drama and the dance.

"Contestants will be classified according to age, and the final judgment in each field will be preceded by preliminary competitions which will be held in various sections of the territory covered by the cultural Olympics.

PHOTOGRAPHING THE ATOM

The secret of matter is being pierced by X-rays, which have made it possible to "see" molecules.

Sir William Bragg, President of the Royal Society, showed members of the Royal Society of Arts last month shadow X-ray pictures of crystal units containing molecules and atoms.

Sir William explained that the wavelength of X-rays, being about 10,000 times shorter than those of light, can be used as a means of detection when visible light fails.

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Agents Wanted Everywhere

OFFICIAL—BUT PERSONAL

By G. L. M.

Indiscretion, observed Oscar Wilde, is the better part of valour. This is increasingly realised not only by members of the British Cabinet but also by the Finance Member of the Government of India. Sir Samuel Hoare evolved a dual policy about sanctions contrary to the professions of the National Government and got sacked; Mr. Duff-Cooper made a speech in Paris regarding co-operation with France and got bricks in the House of Commons; Mr. Neville Chamberlain openly criticised the whole policy of sanctions a few days before it was officially abandoned and was hauled over the coals for it.

Pursued by the relentless Mr. Satyamurti in interpellations, supplementaries, short-notice questions and finally an unsuccessful adjournment motion, Sir James Grigg too claims the right to give public expression to his own individual views regarding the fiscal policy of India. "Personal capacity" is a historic phrase in Indian public life ever since a member of the Prohibition League explained his being drunk by making it clear that he had done so only in his "personal capacity." This sturdy independence of mind and this sensitive individuality are now found even among the highest in the land: though, fortunately, their personal differences with the official policy are not so fundamental nor do they relate to their own particular port folios nor do they conflict with the interests of the City so as to lead to their resignations. Office, like conscience, doth make cowards of us all.

But, supposing this habit spreads among Sir James' colleagues?

* * * *

Soldier As Business Expert

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, speaking at a private army manoeuvre which was open to the public by invitation, made some important observations regarding the new Indian Companies Act. "It is only my personal opinion," he said, "that the new Act will place further impediments in the way of industrial enterprises and thereby handicap economic progress. I do not wish to intrude in spheres not my own, but I cannot help observing that autocracy and oligarchy are as much necessary in business as in my Army. This idea of government with investors' consent is sheer bunkum."

* * * *

Sir Henry Craik, the Home Member, in his speech at the prize distribution of the Loyalist Sports Club of New Delhi, where only representatives of the "friendly press" were present, condemned confidentially the too rapid growth of the sugar industry in India. He made it clear that he was speaking purely in his personal capacity and not as a Home Member of the Government of India in which capacity, however, he drew his salary and without which he would not be standing before them. His views, therefore, were entirely and solely his own and he was officially bound by the policy of discriminating protection—the only matter in which he approved of discrimination. Sir Henry stated that those who valued the "sweets of office" could not contemplate with equanimity the loss to revenue by less imports of sugar. Without meaning any offence, he wanted to "debunk" the theory that payments for imports constitute "drain" in any shape or form.

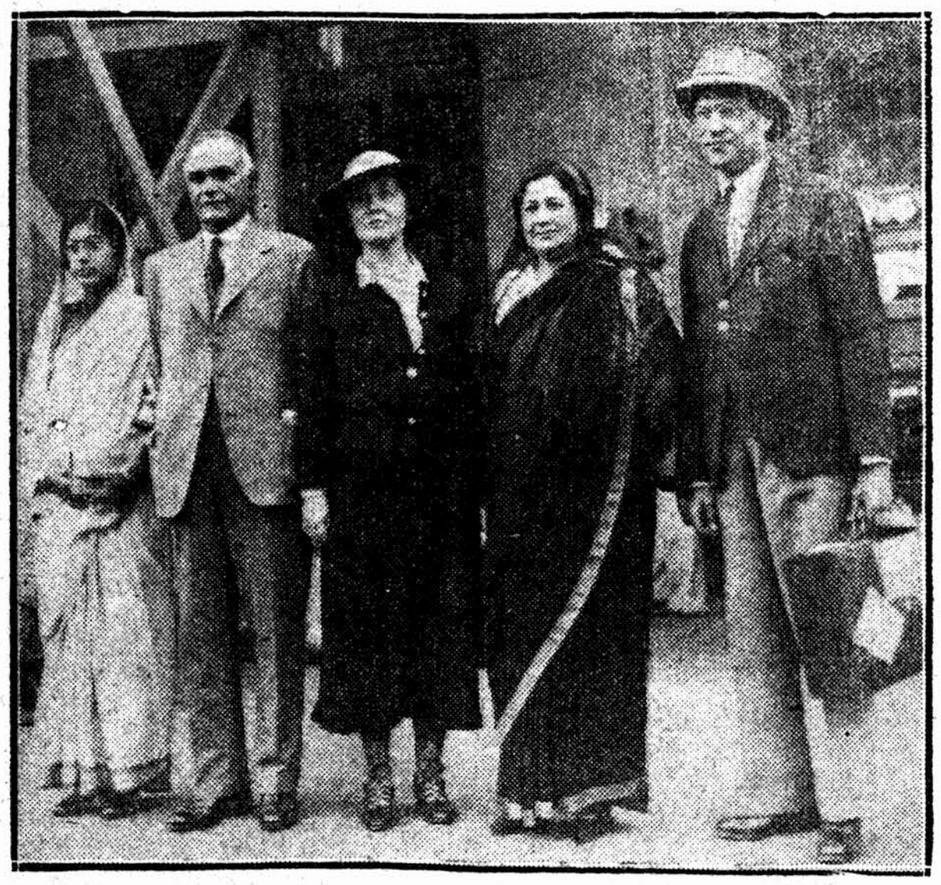
* * * *

Strong, But Academical, Criticism

Sir M. Zafrulla Khan, the Commerce Member, speaking at a meeting of the Unionist Party in Lahore strongly criticised the continuous outflow of gold from India. "I need not add," he said, "that I am speaking only for myself, not for the Government as a whole and that also in a more or less academic manner—rather more than less, in fact. I do not wish to start an unnecessary controversy over theoretical issues such as what is the most suitable currency standard or the best exchange rate for India. But, I challenge in my personal capacity anyone in his public capacity to deny that no other country in the world would have permitted such a huge amount of the precious metal leaving its shores week after week for over five years. I am, of course, aware of the fact that if I criticised this policy too freely I would be encroaching upon a sphere not strictly my own; but nevertheless as a Commerce Member of the Government of India, I am constrained to give a thought to the effects of gold exports and the present currency policy on the commercial prosperity and industrial advancement of the country."

Later, an official 'communique' makes it clear that no change is contemplated in the currency policy of the Government which is what it was. There is no need to 'review' the policy, since the Finance Member 'views' the currency every morning along with his breakfast.

In reply to a short notice question in the Assembly, the Commerce Member, while admitting that he had referred in his Lahore speech to the currency question, denied resolutely that he had thereby embarrassed the Finance Member in any way or that his remarks implied any change in the policy of the Government, with which his speech had no relation whatever. The Commerce Member reiterated that he had made that speech as Sir M. Zafrulla Khan and his opinions were absolutely individual and not official, directly or indirectly. He expressed surprise that he could be misunderstood and was astonished at the public attention that his informal observations had received.



Sir Atul Chatterjee (2nd from left), lately High-Commissioner for India in London, and Lady Chatterjee (3rd) arrived in Bombay by s.s. Viceroy of India on Thursday.

* * * *

Immoral, But Officially Correct

Sir N. N. Sircar, addressing the anniversary meeting of the Anti-Litigation Society, commented on the Frontier operations. He said that he was speaking in a detached way and not as a responsible member of the Governor-General-in-Council, but he felt strongly that the present Frontier policy was not only involving India in unnecessarily heavy military expenditure, but was also seriously antagonising the tribes. He criticised air-bombing on ethical and administrative grounds and concluded by saying that so long as he was a member of the Government, he loyally and wholeheartedly accepted its foreign and defence policies.

* * * *

Kunwar Sir Jagadish Prasad, speaking at a Boy Scouts' Rally in Lucknow, said that it was unfortunate that India could now obtain protection for her industries only at a price, the price being some sort of imperial preference. Such preference for Britain, under whatever guise and however designated, had now become an integral portion of the Government of India's fiscal policy. He made it clear that officially he had nothing to do either with protection or with preference, but he was expressing his personal views for what they were worth. He was not objecting to a trade agreement with Britain freely negotiated and entered into, but he objected as a private Indian citizen to the imposition of preference as a condition precedent to the grant of protection to Indian industries.

* * * *

Conviction But Not Concern

Sir Frank Noyce, speaking at the convocation of the Gurukul Kanya Mahavidyalaya, referred in scathing terms to the treatment meted out to Indian's abroad. He said that British citizenship was of little avail to Indians if they were discriminated against in the British Dominions and Colonies and protectorates. He did not want to cast any reflection on the efforts of the Government of India, which was the concern of another Department, but it was his personal conviction that a more vigilant and vigorous policy was necessary to elevate and alleviate the condition of Indians abroad.

* * * *

It is expected that during the Budget discussion on the votable military grants in the next sessions of the Assembly, Sir James Grigg will make an important pronouncement in his personal capacity on the unsuitability of Indians in the mechanised units of the Indian Army.

If Griggian Infection Should Spread

RED CROSS PAGEANT

The idea of a spectacular pageant to raise funds for the Bombay Red Cross and other charities is appealing very widely to the public and good support is forthcoming for the various activities organised by the Pageant Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Sultan Chinoy.

The Ladies' Sub-Committee is meeting with good success in the sale of numbered programmes and the appeal for contributions from the public, just launched, is also being well received.

The following donations have actually been paid in to Lady Duggan, Honorary Treasurer of the Ladies' Sub-Committee, Red Cross Pageant Office, Town Hall, Bombay.

	Rs.
H. H. Maharaja Saheb of Dhrangadra	200
Sir Cursow Wadia	200
Sir Ness Wadia	200
Mr. Byramji Karanjia	200
Bombay Gas Co, Ltd.	150
Sir Ishwardas Laxmidas	100
Sir Cowasji Jehangir	100
Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai	50

Further donations will be gratefully received on behalf of the Committee by Lady Duggan. The Committee hope to raise Rs. 8,000 in this way. The names of donors will be published.

Many business houses in Bombay have decided to co-operate with the Red Cross Pageant Committee by entering decorated motor cars and trucks advertising the goods they sell. These entries will assemble near Churchgate Station at 3 p. m. on the day of the Pageant, March 29, and will move in procession to the Mahalaxmi Race Course via Flora Fountain, Hornby Road, Crawford Market Road, Mohamedali Road, Byculla Bridge and Jacob Circle. The Pageant Committee will see the procession off and meet it again at the Race Course where motor cars and trucks will be drawn up in the form of an exhibition and will be inspected by the thousands of people who will attend the Pageant.

Gauba Transfer Application Rejected

LAHORE, Jan. 14.

The application filed by Mr. K. L. Gauba, M.L.A., for transfer of his case of criminal breach of trust from the court of the A. D. M. to some other competent court, was rejected by Mr. S. Pratap, I.C.S., District Magistrate.—United Press.

A German barber has been interned for tuning out Hitler on the radio. One gets a totally new conception of 'Der Fuehrer's' might, if he can interrupt a barber. —'Barron's.'

Around Theatre & Film Land

'SING, BABY, SING'

At The Capitol

With Alice Faye swinging torchy new tunes and romancing with Michael Whalen, Adolphe Menjou going daffy and roaming around in his nightie Gregory Ratoff, the demon dialectician, mangling the English language, the king and queen of comedy, Ted Healy and Patsy Kelly, smashing all laugh records, and the Ritz brothers bringing a new kind of musical clowning to the screen "Sing, Baby, Sing" opened yesterday at the Capitol Theatre. Fresh from the hit mint of 20th Century-Fox, the picture is said to top their previous triumph, "Thanks A Million" in a million ways. A laugh-jammed, song-crammed scramboree of stars, songs and show-stoppers, "Sing, Baby, Sing" starts crowding the laughs in the opening scenes and only the sizzling songs and romantic love-making provide interludes from the side-splitting mirth. Gregory Ratoff, a theatrical agent, aided by his secretary, Patsy Kelly and his stooge, Ted Healy, is vainly trying to get a new job for Alice Faye, who has been fired from the night club in which she has been singing. On Alice's closing night at the cafe, Adolphe Menjou, a famous celebrity on a spree, disrupts her performance by insisting on doing the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet". Ratoff instantly visualizes a sensational chance for publicity and calls in the newspaper reporters, headed by Michael Whalen. Menjou finally winds up in an alcoholic hospital where no one can see him. Ratoff manages to crash the gate by convincing the hospital attaches that Ted Healy is Menjou's personal physician. Menjou is ready to promise anything for a drink, but the only beverage Ratoff can find is bay rum, which he tells Menjou is "South American brandy". Menjou develops a terrific yearning for the fierey beverage, and as Ratoff and Healy are the only ones who know what is really is, he sticks by their side. Whalen, who has fallen in love with Alice Faye, believes she is just another gold digger and writes a scathing story about her and Menjou that brings Menjou's manager speedily from the coast. In the meantime, Ratoff has obtained a contract for Alice Faye on a coast-to-coast network, providing Menjou appears on the opening programme. Menjou's managers kidnap him and start to Hollywood. Ratoff, Healy and Miss Faye charter a 'plane and engage in a cross-country pursuit of the fleeing star that the newspapers feature heavily. The action grows wilder and more hilarious. The laughs come thick and fast, with the climax one of the most rib-racking, side-splitting sequences ever brought to the screen. Four new hit songs, including "Love Will Tell", "Your Turned the Tables On Me", "Sing Baby Sing". and "When Did You Leave Heaven?" are featured in the production. Milton Sperling, Jack Yellen and Harry Tugend authored the screen play. Sidney Lanfield directed, with B. G. De Sylva associate producer.

Ashok Kumar in "Izzat" Bombay Talkies forthcoming release

"VILLAGE GIRL"

At Roxy Talkies

(CONTRIBUTED.)

What price life? The modern youth has to answer it. The devastating effects of modern education, reckless independence of modern culture and both combined giving rise to incidents that try to unnerve the old Hindu ideals or age-honoured customs frighten people who want to lead a quiet successful social life.

Sagar gives you a picture that tells of a most human tale deeply rooted in the clash between old and new. It's "Village Girl".

Bansari, a village girl was young quiet, dutiful and innocent. Of modern life she knew nothing. Of modern youth flourishing in the heart of cities she was completely ignorant. She knew what others thousands of Hindu girls know that marriage is the holiest of all alliances; that the only success of a girl's life lies in winning over the love of her husband. Bansari was married to Kumar, a young handsome collegian who was in love with Vilas, only daughter of a very wealthy man of Bombay. Both were on very intimate terms before Kumar's marriage took place. Kumar never knew that he was to marry Bansari. So he had promised Vilas to make her his wife. But fate put them in worst situation possible. Kumar was forced by his father to marry Bansari and immediately after his marriage he learnt from Vilas that she was pregnant. Kumar deserted Bansari, but, then, he could not keep Vilas with him. With unusual determination Bansari came forward at this trying juncture and solved the problem in a most amazing way.

The story reveals the innermost convictions of an innocent girl. Saturated with tears and laughs the story is moving and very appealing. A bold attempt is made to show the recklessness as well as honesty of modern youth coupled with, hated but Hindu ideals and time-honoured tradition.

The versatile artiste Sabitadevi in the title role gives effective portrayal of a village girl. She surpasses all her previous roles. Mr. Surendra, her new leading man ably supports her by presenting a very convincing performance. Arunadevi and Yakub are equally good and so are Jamu Patel and others. Mr. Badami, has brought out the natural beauty of rural life in contrast to the city glamours. As a result or stirring entertainment, this one will be hard to beat. A very healthy and exciting picture for families and ought to be on 'must-be-seen' list

"RAMONA"

At The Regal

One of the outstanding events in the Bombay film world will be the presentation of Helen Hunt Jackson's immortal love idyll, "Ramona", produced by 20th Century Fox in the new perfected Technicolour, at the Regal Theatre from 16th instant. The cast of thousands featuring Loretta Young and Don Ameche, includes such brilliant players as Kent Taylor, Pauline Frederick, Jane Darwell, Katherine De Mille, Victor Kilian and John Carradine. As long as two years ago, preparations were begun for the picturization of this beautiful love story. Darryl F. Zanuck, Twentieth Century Fox Studio production chief, spent nearly an entire year in search of the perfect Ramona. After covering carefully his own contract list and combing the entire field of free-lance players and "unknowns" he felt assured that he had found the right Ramona when he selected Loretta Young. Scores of eligible players were tested for the role of Alessandro, Ramona's great love, and it finally went to Don Ameche. This rising young actor appeared to have all the qualifications necessary to play the part. He has a splendid voice, as has been attested by his previous success on the radio. He is six feet tall and decidedly the athletic type. His work on the screen in "Ramona" completely justifies his selection for the part. Zanuck and Sol. M. Wurtzel, executive produce, conferred with technicolour photographer William Skall and other members of the organization's colour staff and decided to 'shoot' 'Ramona' during the Summer season of the year, thus utilising the natural rainbow beauty of California as a setting. 'Ramona' was filmed in the beautiful San Jacinto Mountain meadow land of Southern California, the actual spots where Ramona and Alessandro lived and loved many years ago, as described in the story. The main location was a 55,000 acre ranch in the Mesa Grande area, about 140 miles south-east of Los Angeles. The site is an almost endless succession of green expanses rolling toward the dusty purple of the far-off mountains, every shade and tint defined in the clear, dry air, lending itself perfectly to the new techni-colour photography. The largest of several groups of settings built in various locations was the huge Moreno hacienda, where Ramona first met Alessandro. This vast outdoor 'set' included barns, sheep corras and other typical ranch structures covering 6 acres.

About Studios And Stars

"AWAKENING'S" INCREASING POPULARITY

6th Week At Krishna Talkies

(CONTRIBUTED)

Mr. Bhavnani has been the recipient of congratulations from even quite unexpected quarters, viz., from such high society persons; who have a very high standard for art and culture, for his exquisite production, the "Awakening", which now enters in its sixth week at the Krishna Talkies, Bombay. Such an elegant yet simple picture of the realities of our life has rarely been presented on the screen. In a short compass this picture successfully brings forcefully before the audience, the dire results of the present-day education, the woes and tragedies of the educated unemployed, and it cleverly suggests a solution of this menace of unemployment, which will usher in an era of happiness and real awakening. This film is being appreciated to a great extent by all cultured and intelligent people, and the tragic incidents therein have moved all who have seen it. This success is due to the very able, clever and natural portrayal by Enakshi Rama Rau, who is in the stellar role, supported by a team of renowned cine-artistes like Navin, Nayampally, Parasher, Prabha, Vyas and Shivrani, all of them give very creditable performances. Enakshi Rama Rau's artistic dances are an attraction by themselves, which coupled together in the beautiful scenes of waterfall, etc., and perfect technique mark out this picture as one of the best Indian Talkies, and for which Mr. Bhavnani can rightly be proud of. A special show for ladies on next Friday the 15th instant, will be presided by Mrs. Hansa Mehta and attended by prominent lady citizens. Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia was one of the leading persons who saw it last Sunday and he appreciated it immensely.

Kumari Madhuri in "Rangila Raja" at the West-End.

"JAI BHARAT"

Congress Topical Appreciated By Public

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is needless to sing praises of a picture that has run successfully for 15 weeks and is now entering in its 16th week! Jai Bharat has established a record for Wadia Pictures and it would not be surprising if it establishes a record for Bombay Pictures.

The Congress Topical shown with the main picture is appreciated by the general public. In this topical one gets an opportunity of seeing of the Congress Leaders at one time. Such an opportunity should not be missed by any one who is interested in the work of the Congress.

On Sunday the 17th instant the last performance of "Chand Sodagar" in Bengali will be made at this cinema at 11 a.m. Last Sunday the show was an immense success which tempts the management to make one more final show before the copy is despatched to Calcutta where the picture remains in great demand.

"MASTANA MASHOOK"

At Super Talkies

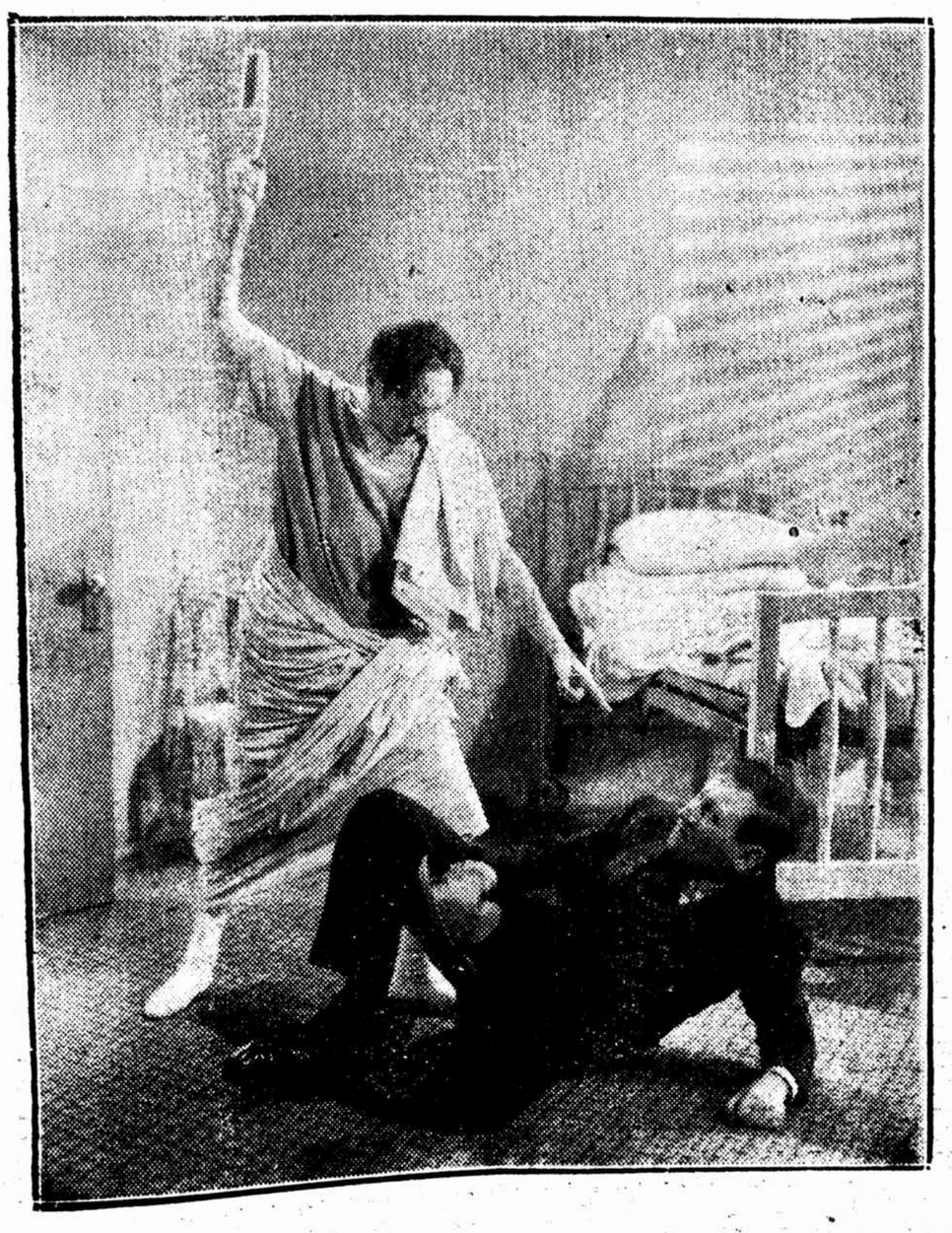
(CONTRIBUTED.)

Nothing is permanent in this ever-changing world. So is the taste of the Cine Fans. The Favourite stars of to-day are thrown into the oblivion to-morrow. People want new faces, new talents, new personalities.

Amongst the new stars that have recently come into limelight, Miss Ansuya, Vishnu's leading lady, surely comes in the fore-front. Every picture of hers, adds a new feather in her crown of glory. But "Mastana Mashook" is perhaps the best performance of her life. The reason is obvious. After fully understanding the histrionic talents and natural temperament of Miss Ansuya, the script of "Mastana Mashook" was specially written for her, and after seeing the picture, one would easily be convinced that she has ably acquitted herself of her great responsibility.

But this lovely girl is not the only attraction of this picture. Mr. Yeshwant Dave is co-starred with Ansuya, for the first time in Talkies. Mr. Dave, the popular stunt prince of Indian screen, is a free lancer but, the story was full of Dare-Devil stunts, which only Yeshwant Dave could perform. And, therefore, the executives of Vishnu had to requisition Mr. Dave's services.

Since the release of this picture at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Indore and Agra, Mr. Yeshwant Dave is receiving numerous letters of congratulations every mail and it has become a tough job for him to attend to the same. There is no doubt the picture goers of Bombay will throng at the gates of Super in hundreds this week.



"Sing Baby Sing" at the Capitol this week.

"Dodsworth" Sinclair Lewis' novel screened at the Empire this week with Walter Houston and Ruth Chatterton.

OCCASIONAL COMMENTS : Soviet Sidelights

By N. J.

More literature has been produced about Russia during the last score of years than about any other country during the last century. The great politico-social experiment which was launched by Lenin has been the subject of innumerable articles, pamphlets, tracts and tomes. Journalists and novelists, scientists and sociologists, partisans and propagandists,—all have flocked to Russia to see with their own eyes what the Soviet exactly was. Many of them have come with impressions, often as removed as the Antipodes, and the unending stream of the result of their personal scrutiny has flooded the bookshops of the world, till it has become a regular deluge. And still they come! A visitor to any well-stocked library becomes bewildered not only by the huge mass of Soviet literature, but also by its amazingly varied contents. From praise to curses, from virtual deification to allround damnation,—even a cursory glance at the books, one comes across, makes one's mental confusion worse confounded. It is long since that I decided to give a wide berth to all Soviet 'studies', leaving what knowledge I had garnered to stand over—till I myself would one day be able to see Russia with my own eyes, and perhaps add one more book to the long list—which, I donbt not, will turn out to be as a partisan and prejudiced as any of the rest!

* * * *

Faithful Glimpse

I have been intensely interested and keenly observant, however, about the odd and occasional news paragraphs which one finds trecked away in some corner of one's daily paper. They are frankly fillers',—unimportant, unassuming and unostentatious. But they illumine the vista like a sharp, single ray, which even a cartload of ponderous volumes is often unable to do. They tell us more about the inside story of the Soviet, and give us a more faithful glimpse in the daily life of the Russians than any number of Blue-books or 'Red studies' could ever do. And one is convinced in one's mind now, by simply perusing for a period of some months the very significant, though apparently trite, topical paragraphs, which have been emanating from Moscow, that the Soviet is definitely on the upgrade, that it has turned the corner, and that after weathering all storms, the Communist ship is safe in the port of peace and prosperity—if I may be allowed to mix my metaphors.

* * * *

A Girl's Blouse

Here is, for example, an inconsequential paragraph which asks:

> How can an attractive girl be persuaded to buy a blouse with a collar sewn on crookedly, giving her the appearance of having a twisted neck and lop-sided shoulders?

The obvious answer will be most certainly not. But the point is that this question is not put by a society paper in London, or Paris, or New York, but by "Pravda", the official Soviet organ, in Moscow. The simple query throws a flood of light on the whole Russian background. That "Pravda", instead of applauding the dictatorship of the proletariat and "giving it hot" to the world's bourgeoise, should devote its precious space to a mere blouse of a mere girl is almost illuminating. It confirms as nothing else could have that the Communist State has finally consolidated itself, that the storm and stress of the greatest revolution in human history is happily over and that after having successfully solved the big social, economic and political problems facing them, the Russians can now return to the little details of which our normal life is made up. One remembers the great hubub which was lately raised by the sabotaging scare in Russian factories. "Pravda", of course, was then the first to demand on a charger the heads of those responsible for those heinous crimes against the State. What a significant contrast is provided by the same argus-eyed journal now demanding, "the immediate dismissal of the directors responsible for the state of affairs which makes it so difficult for Soviet women to dress smartly."

Soviet women dressing smartly .... How very revealing indeed, one tells oneself again.

* * * *

Barbers' Brigade

Not only has the Soviet become clothes-conscious, but it has also started paying more attention to the appearance—even of the mere Russian male. It is notorious that Ivan the Terrible is generally Ivan the Terribly Unkempt. The average Russian almost glories in his hirsute growth: it may be, perhaps, that it affords him a good natural protection against the severity of the Russian winter! A thick fur coat and a bountiful beard are typical of the Slav peasant. But those who have become so conscious of the costumes of their fair sex must naturally be a little concerned about their own looks. The fiat has, therefore, gone forth that more care should be bestowed by our comrades upon their washing and brushing-up. Not only that but in order to carry the hair-dressing lesson home, so to say, an army of 15,690 barbers is, according to a Reuter message, to be raised before the end of this year and after a thorough training they will be distributed throughout the length and breadth of the country. We are further told that provision will be made for this Barber's Brigade by the opening of 2,127 hairdressing shops, which will have a total capacity of 8,508 chairs. A confrere rightly remarks, "The careful precision of those figures is most convincing; it makes one long to hear the number of shaving-brushes, razors, and lather-pots that have also been ordered as part of the new army's equipment. Had it is all to be in working order before the end of this year,—a programme which makes those older Five Year Plans seem dilatory and dawdling."

Anyway, this shaving and brushing business casts another significant sidelight on the Soviet.

* * * *

"New Joyous Life"

The new movement almost reached its apotheosis at the advent of the New Year. It is well-known that Christmas celebrations if not exactly banned, have been seriously discouraged all those years under the Soviet regime. Recently, however, M. Stalin sent a call to his countrymen to begin a "New Joyous Life" with the beginning of the year of grace 1937, which was, needless to add, thankfully obeyed. In all factory, clubs and schools there were "New Year's Trees" with an attendant 'grandfather Frost', (the X'mas Tree and Santa Claus being taboo as smacking of superstition). The official Soviet newspapers published special supplements to advertise liquors and luxuries. In one of the principal squares of Moscow, a giant floodlit fir tree heralded the dawn of the New Joyous Life. Shops and Hotels did roaring business. "Moscow Nights" indeed, had returned to the erstwhile gayest capital of Europe.

Russia has survived the pangs of her re-birth, and now to the "New Joyous Life". . . .

VICEROY COUNSELS UNITED FRONT

Upper And Lower Burma Should Concentrate On Points Of Agreement

MANDALAY, Jan. 15.

The following are excerpts from the Viceroy's reply to the address presented by the Mandalay Municipal Committee to-day:—

I am familiar with the differences that exist between Upper Burma and Lower Burma and with their history.

But it is my own sincere belief that there is no fundamental clash of interests between Upper and Lower Burma different as their problems, their agriculture and their general conditions in many ways may be. Indeed where differences are found to exist, those differences are complementary rather than competitive. You appreciate, as fully as I do, how important it is for the peaceful orderly and rapid development of your provinces as a whole that those difierences should not find their way into politics

PARTING OF WAYS

Burma is at the parting of the ways. She is about to enter into a new stage of her long history and a stage, the importance of which is no less great than that of any of those which have gone before. If all responsible and informed elements in Burma are to do justice to the claims of your country on you and if you are to ensure that the new period of her history on which she is now entering shall be as brilliant and as porsperous as any period of the past. Concentrate on points of agreement rather than on details of difference to aim at presenting a united front to all and to co-operate to the full in every part of the country for the advancement and the prosperity of Burma.

FRIENDLY TIES WITH INDIA.

I have listened with interest to your remarks about the future relations of Burma with India.

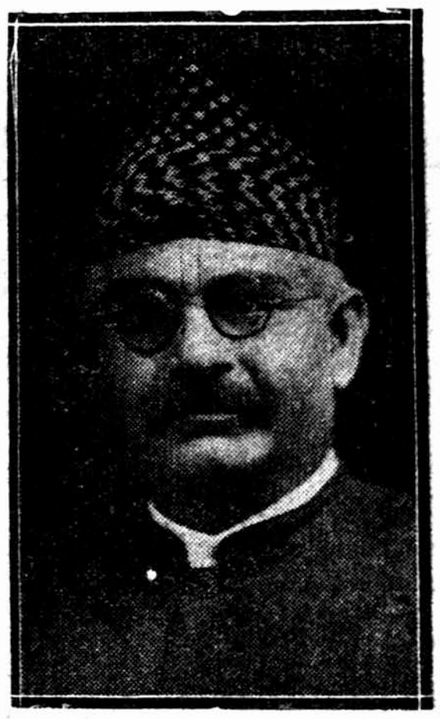
The fact that Burma will in the near future become a separate entity in the British Commonwealth does not as you rightly point out mean that the ties of common culture and common interest in commercial and industrial progress, which have indeed in many respects linked her with India from a time anterior to the British connection with Burma, will be severed. The links between Burma and India are too close and of too long standing for that. I trust that even if administratively Burma no longer forms part of the Indian Empire her relations in all respects with India will continue to be intimate and friendly.—A. P.

Mandalay's Civic Address To Viceroy

MANDALAY: January 15.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow accompanied by Sir Archibald Cochrane, the Governor of Burma, Lady Cochrane, Lady Anne Hope, Lady John Hope and Lady Doreen Hope, made their public entry into the Capital of Upper Burma to-day.

The Civic Address of welcome was presented to the Viceroy by the Chairman of the Mandalay Municipality to which the Viceroy replied. The address hoped that the Indo-Burma link would always be maintained in spite of separation.—A. P.



Vithaldas D. Govindji. An ex-member of the Bombay Corporation, is a candidate for E Ward in the by-election.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA NOTES IN BURMA

The Secretary, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, writes:—

Under Section 22 (1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act (II of 1934) and subject to any Orders-in-Council which may be promulgated in this behalf by His Majesty, the Reserve Bank of India will continue to have the right of note issue in Burma after the political separation of that Province from British India, which will take place on the 1st April 1937. The Bank is taking necessary steps to issue distinctive Bank notes for Burma as soon as possible, but as some time is necessarily bound to elapse before these notes are ready for issue, the Bank, in accordance with paragraph 6 (4) of Part II of the Burma Monetary Arrangements Order, is issuing as a temporary measure the existing patterns of currency notes but with the words "legal tender in Burma only" clearly overprinted thereon as from the 1st April 1937, and the Bank wishes to make it clear that notes so overprinted will not be legal tender in British India and will not be accepted by it at its offices, branches or agencies in India, though they will be full legal tender in Burma.

Any currency notes of the existing patterns without the words "Legal tender in Burma only" overprinted on them issued in Burma after the 1st April 1937, will, of course, continue to be, as at present will legal tender in India and Burma.

Through The Nizam's Dominions In A Bullock-Cart

HYDERABAD ROADS AND POLICE .... A COMPARISON AND CONTRAST WITH THOSE IN BRITISH INDIA

Negotiating Nerve-Wracking And Bone-Breaking Nullas: Unforgettable Experiences

(By CYRIL A. ROSEBOROUGH).

(Mr. C. A. Roseborough, who, with his wife, has been touring India from province to province, in a bullock-cart, and the narrative of whose journeys has been appearing in this journal, from time to time, describes below his journey from Dachapalli to Hyderabad and thence through the Nizam's Dominions.)

Once the twenty stalwart men had man-hauled the cart up the steep bank, my next duty was to examine it. In removing it from its precarious position these worthies had tilted it sideways so that the rear, right side, got submergered, with the result that much of our commissariat was water-logged and had to be dumped. That was not all, I found that one of the floor boards was projecting upwards. The cause for such unmannerly conduct of the bolted floor board proved to be that the cross-brake rod had been badly bent and the small arm attaching to the brake lever had unceremoniously pushed the board upward breaking them away from the bolts. I tried the brake lever and found it was jammed, I managed, with the aid of a hammer to adjust matters sufficiently to allow the brake to work to a certain extent and release their hold on the wheels. This done we presented ourselves to the customs official.

A Courteous Official

This official treated us with courtesy and gave us what he termed "Moglai Tea." Very welcome it was, I assure you, as we had been without food all day awaiting the pleasure of the contractor's men to take us across the river. The customs official being satisfied, we were permitted to proceed, after a delay of two hours, exempt from customs duty. From Madras we had written to the Prime Minister to H. E. H. the Nizam requesting that as we were tourists and not carrying dutiable goods we be exempt. The reply, exempting us from all tolls, and taxes and customs was unfortunately delayed, but, nevertheless, we did not pay duty.

We left Wadapalli at 5-30 p.m. and proceeded to a small village called Tamercherla, arriving there at 7-30 p.m., where we camped for the night. The villagers were quite hospitable.

Passing through Miryalgooda, Tirparthy, Nikkerkal, Nakernapalli, Choutupur, Malkapur, Begumpett, we arrived at Hyderabad at 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 30th October.

While still about two miles from Nampalli Railway Station, down came the rain. Florrie's entry in the diary reads, "Raining like H . . .!!!" The streets were like rivers knee deep in water. Gee! it was some downpour!

Having now conducted you safely so far, let me tell you about the condition of the roads over which you have travelled. Except for about two furlongs of road near Wadapalli, the rest of the road 107 miles of it from Wadapalli to Hyderabad was in excellent condition and both Florrie and I cannot help but congratulate His Exalted Highness' P.W.D. on the very excellent road.

Our "Permanent Wave Department" in British India could learn quite a lot about road conditions if they visited this State.

The town of Hyderabad has cemented roads and in that terrible downpour my bulls found walking difficult.

Praise Where Praise Is Due

Another most remarkable point, which also needs great praise and adequate publicity, is the wonderful Police efficiency. No such things as "Dacoits" in Hyderabad State. One may travel by night loaded with all the wealth in the world, the length and breadth of Hyderabad State without fear of any molestation from robbers. From the Krishna River at Wadapalli to the Penganga, twelve miles from Adilabad, is 305 miles and we did much night travelling, passing on our way men, women and children travelling on foot, at all hours of the night without any fear whatever. October is too hot a month in the Deccan for much day travelling. I wonder why the Police in British India cannot attain the same efficiency! Taking into consideration the size of each district separately, as compared with the largest Indian State, it is just short of marvellous, how such a large State can maintain such excellent order. It is up to each District in British India to attain the same efficiency. The system is the same as in British India, but the trouble in British India is not the system, as many try to make out, but the bad administration of a system. I might mention here that on arrival at Amraoti I received the permission of the Nizam's Government granting exemption from customs and tolls, which had been forwarded to me from Bezwada. In reply, I could not but help congratulating His Exalted Highness and the Prime Minister on the excellent administration of so large a State. British administrators have yet to learn a lot from the administrators of both Mysore and Hyderabad States.

We spent five days at Nampalli railway station and right through our journey we had no police harassment nor did we have any at Nampalli. On the other hand, in both Mysore and Hyderabad States the police were ever ready to render assistance to travellers and did not "call" at 5-0 a.m. either, nor have constables to attend to your "midnight wants."

Our New Companion

Leaving Nampalli in the evening, we camped at Begampet Cantonment, near a British police outpost. Hardly had we stopped half an hour, when up comes the Head Constable of the British Police with the usual demands. Good God! One can move about more freely in foreign territory without being pestered by the police than one can in one's own country.

I don't think any tourist has received the publicity I have received and yet the police are perpetually harassing me. What's the big idea? No work? It is hard enough to cope with the difficulties of the tour without this unnecessary police attention.

Leaving Begampet next morning, we worked our way up as far as Nirmal along what was placarded as the Hyderabad-Nagpur Road. At the village of Kavlara we had to exchange "Bunny," who had come all the way from Belgaum, as he unfortunately sprained his leg and his fetlock became very swollen. "Buster's" new companion we called "Deccani," pronounced "Ducknee."

"Ducknee," when we took him over, was like a butter ball, a nice fat little fellow and we thought we had the better of the bargain. It was all right on the flat road, but at the first steep "Ducknee" failed and gracefully sat down! We learnt that the poor beast had only been fed on green grass! Three miles out of Nirmal we came to Mahaiboob Ghat and 'Ducknee" went up part of the way and then "sat" right in the middle of a hairpin bend. It was a terrible job to get him to shift. With daily feeding, matters were soon put right and by the time we reached Adilabad the little fellow showed signs of improvement.

At Nirmal I enquired from the District Engineer if the road via Adilabad was passable or would I have to do a detour via Balasharan and Chanda. He assured me that the detour was not necessary. So, off we set for Adilabad, fifty miles away. In due course we arrived at Adilabad only to be told that no roadway existed beyond the town! The only road was a track. The causeway over the Chota Chanda river had been destroyed by floods and was under repairs. That sounded cheerful!

In the evening, just before we sat to dinner, we were visited by the head-master and staff of the Government Middle School at Adilabad and they too confirmed the report of the bad track we would have to go over up to the Penganga River, twelve miles away, on the other side of which was British India. The head-master also stated that as the next day was a school holiday, he and his staff were going for a picnic to the Chota Chanda river and invited us to lunch, assuring us of their assistance to cross the river, which was three miles away.

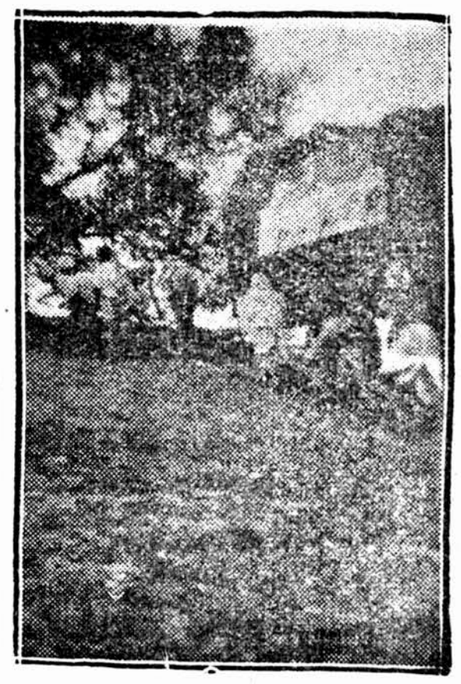
What A Track!

Well, off we went next day, winding our way over pot holes and waves, which were plentiful on the Municipal road that led through the town. We soon came to the "track." "Golly! What a track! and oh Bump! Bump!—Bump!—boulders dear! Bump! Bump! Bump!—Ho! Ho! Hold on "Buster!" O. K. I just 'bumped off'—and there I was, a wonderful sight!—legs on the drawbar, lying on my back on the ground, gazing up to heaven and incidently "Ducknee's" Central Provinces. "What on earth are you doing?" said Florrie. "Inspection Tour," I replied, and Florrie was rude enough to laugh. Regaining my dignity, we went—bumpty! bumpty! bumpty! bump! Behold the Chota Chanda River!

After the cart had been brought up the bank with great difficulty, we thanked our friends and wishing them goodbye, we set out, led by Bogana to face the "nulla" eight miles away. The customs auditor, who was also at the picnic, kindly gave us a letter to the "Customs Naka" instructing them to render us all possible assistance. That night we slept by the "nulla" and early next morning Bogana arrived with about twenty men to push us over.

The push was strong, so without any difficulty we crossed the "nulla" and carried on to the Penganga River. About a mile away we had to do another "nulla" about forty feet deep.

"Buster" and "Ducknee" were dead beat with all the nulla crossings and though they tried hard to get up this bank they failed.



Bullock-cart man-hauled up the bank on the Hyderabad side at Wadapalli.

We took the letter to the customs outpost, and asked for assistance. Although many attempts at gaining us help, were made all failed, the Munsif refusing us any assistance. For a while we were nonplused. After a cigarette and a few moments' thought, we decided to get "aboard the lugger" and cross over, where we knew help would be certain. Leaving our "ark" and bulls to the mercy of the winds, we trecked one mile and a half to the Ghat.

Up At Last—But At What Cost!

Arriving at the Patel's house, we explained to him our cart was in Moglai territory, and we had been held up in a nulla, a mile and a half from the ghat since 8 o'clock in the morning and it was now 2 o'clock—would he give us some men to help us out of the nulla and across to British India?

Four men were promptly supplied, with strict instructions to bring the cart across. We informed him that we hardly thought four men were sufficient as we were travelling in a large cart, and not the usual size. The Patel smilingly replied "I have given my men orders and they will not return without your cart, have no fear."

So once again we trecked by one and a half miles to the nulla.

"How are you going to take the cart across on those narrow canoes," asked Florrie, when we arrived at the water's edge. "Don't worry, Madam, we will use two canoes, one at the rear and one here in front crossways. Just see how easy it is," said the commandant. It looked all right when finished and we stepped lightly into the canoes and sailed away, "Buster" and Ducknee," swinging across, bringing up the rear.

We camped at Kuduru Village for the night, tired and hungry and footsore and "Buster"—why he looked like a wounded soldier, many parts of his body were minus bits of his hide. Poor gallant "Buster," sore and bleeding, sat wearily by the cart. "Ducknee," being on the outside, missed the bramble and branches which caused the damage.

And so much for the Hyderabad-Nagpur Road!

(To Be Continued).

Leprosy & Leucoderma

Whatever extensive and however long standing cured absolutely in four weeks Success guaranteed. Particulars on request KAMALA WORKS (B C.) PANCHPOTA, (Bengal.)

A BOMBAY DIARY

By--The Observer

Bombay continues to have cool and delightful weather, with the temperature between 60 and 85 degrees. Suburban residents had the unusual experience of a mild earthquake on Monday night. A slight tremor was felt and rumbling noises were heard at about 10 p.m. by the residents in the area between Kurla and Vile Parle. Thanks to Bihar and Quetta. all of us know but too well what a 'quake connotes, and the disturbed equilibrium of old 'terra firma', however minor it might have been, was sufficient to drive the suburbanites helter-skelter out of their homes. Fortunately no damage to life or property has been reported.

Election Campaign

With less than a month left for the polling day, it is natural that the election is the one topic of discussion in the City. The candidates and their agents are up to their ears in canvassing work, and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, too, is leaving no stone unturned to carry the campaign to a successful conclusion. Propaganda meetings are the order of the day and everywhere we hear the message "Vote Congress". In this connection, it is extremely significant, that as far as this city is concerned the Congress is alone in the field 'qua' a party, and what opposition there is to its nominees comes from independent candidates standing on their own ticket, so to say. Bombay is looked upon by the rest of the country as the strongest citadel of the Congress, and it is thus the obvious duty of the voters in this city to solidly support the Congress candidates.

Colours Lowered

So Bombay has at last lowered her cricket colours! We had the proud distinction of holding the Ranji Trophy ever since its inception. and our team went to Poona for the first round in the Championship of India against Nawanagar almost with a tight heart. But the very opening day's play when Amarsingh played havoc with the leather—at one time he showed the amazing analysis of four wickets for one run—shattered Bombay's hopes, and not even the gallant innings of Merchant on the final day could retrieve the situation. At one time, however, some hopes were again born of snatching a last minute victory, but the partnership between Amarsingh and Yadvendrasinghji put victory finally out of Bombay's reach.

'Marconi of Aeronautics'

A Bombay Parsi youth, Mr. Phiroze Nazir, has suddenly shot into fame as a result of an appreciative notice of his discoveries in the London "Times". He has already a few inventions to his credit, which have earned for him the title of being the "Marconi of Aeronautics," but the greatest interest has been aroused by the experiments he has been conducting for some years now upon the problem of preventing aircraft stalling, at the Queen Mary College, London, under the guidance of Dr. N. A. V. Piercy. Those experiments are already at a most promising stage, having shown excellent results in miniature planes, and it is understood that Mr. Nazir is in need of the necessary financial backing to allow him to develop his research into a practical proposition. The young inventor is the holder of the Government of India Research Scholarship for the last three years, and it is to be hoped that he will receive all the encouragement and help which his talents entitle him to.

Housing Scheme

A function, which can be said to have heralded the dawn of a new civic era in Bombay, was performed on last Sunday morning when Mr Jamnadas Mehta, our Mayor, opened the new housing colony for the poorer people of the city which is situated at Dharavi. The colony consists of 54 blocks containings 700 room which were built by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at a cost of more than seven lakhs of rupees. It will house nearly 3,500 people and is a self-contained unit complete with a school house and the other necessary facilities. The rent charged will be about five rupees per room per month.

Herculean Problem

Along with the other big cities in the world, Bombay has to suffer the shameful legacy of a less enlightened age—the slums. So far no concerted efforts have been made to rid the city of this blot on her fair name. The problem is, of course, almost herculean, for provision will have to be made for nearly three hundred thousand people who are at present inhabiting ill-built, ill-ventilated, and in many cases definitely injurious quarters in the most congested areas of the city, where the density sometimes is as high as 720 persons per acre. To demolish this standing menace to the health of the city and to build new sanitary and spacious structures will cost the colossal sum of Rs. fifteen crores, which the Bombay Corporation cannot certainly afford in its present financial condition. But it is something at least that a beginning has been made in the right direction, which indicates that the civic conscience of our city fathers has at last been aroused. It is understood that a detailed slum-clearance programme has been already prepared by the City Engineer, which will be given effect to as funds permit.

Engineers' Dinner

In connection with the seventeenth annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers, which is the only professional body in India holding a Royal Charter, a celebration dinner was held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Monday night. Lord Brabourne, the Governor of Bombay, was the chief guest on the occasion, and his speech in responding to the toast of the President, dwelt on the responsibilities which rest at present on the Engineering profession. Referring to the problem of industrial development in India, Lord Brabourne made an opportune suggestion to the Institution to appoint a standing committee of experts which would serve as a advisory body to businessmen and capitalists. There is no gain saying the fact that such a committee would lead to increased co-operation between experts and financiers, and the proposal thus deserves to be explored further.

Industries Fair

I am afraid I did an unwitting injustice to the Industries Fair when last week I referred to it in these columns as having already concluded. Let me hasten to add that far from having closed it was going strong thorughout the last week and drew a large number of people to its booths every evening. The organisers of the Fair entertained representatives of the Press to a party on Thursday evening when the aims and objects of the Fair were explained. I, therefore, certainly 'ave 'this paragraph to the Fair!

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Every day finds a new building springing up in the suburbs; and now if the municipalities are not wide awake, in a few years' time there will be chaos in the suburbs.

Building of houses too close to one another, as can already be seen in many places in the suburbs, should be prevented. Building of eccentric streets and by-lanes and narrow roads should be completely avoided, for the suburbs are growing rapidly, but they should not grow at the expense of public health.

Building regulations call for drastic revision. With the present lack of drainage the small lanes between rows of houses become breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

This picture may look a very gloomy one—but it is one that looks no trifling.

Bandra has already started its drainage scheme which I understand will take another year for completion. Other places have long ago contemplated theirs but nothing beyond that has been done.

The situation really looks depressing, but the remedy for this lies in the hands of the Subarbanites themselves. Every suburbanite, should now awaken zest and activity in their councillors, by reminding them that the election is approaching shortly and that if they desired relection, their problems should be tackled immediately.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS AT BASSEIN.

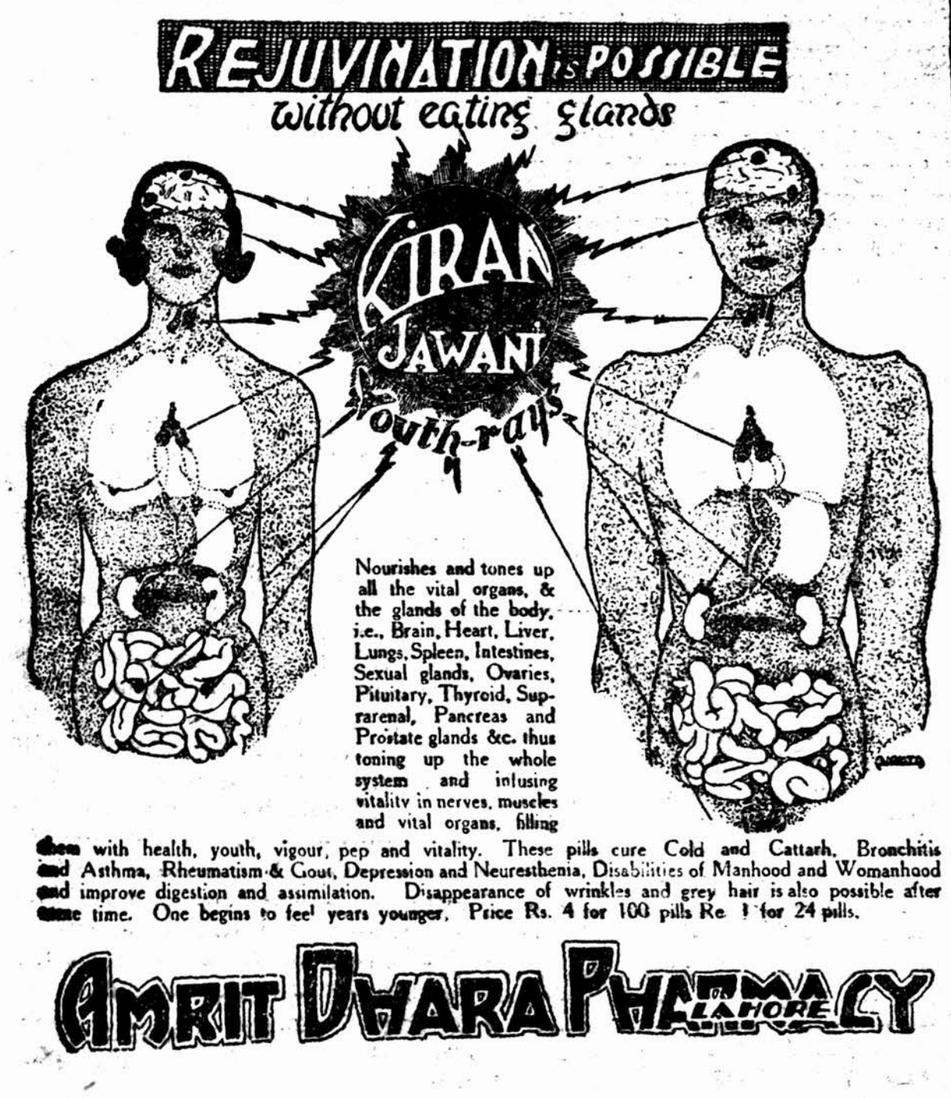
Did any of you ever witness a Catholic wedding festival at Bassein? I was a guest at one last year—eight days of celebrations which see gallons and gallons of liquor, and every wedding, even of the poorest class, involves an expense of thousands of rupees. This expense is mostly incurred by borrowing money for which heavy interest is paid.

A correspondent writes to say that to stop all the unnecessary expenses a large meeting of the Catholics of Bassein was held recently at the Thomas Baptista High School, Papdi, Bassein. This meeting was held in response to an invitation of Rev. Fr. Andrew DeSouza, Vicar of Papdi Church, and was presided over by the Rt. Rev. Fr. Lima, Vara of Bassein. Various means, and devices were discussed to abolish the expensive old customs of marriage. Several speakers spoke, condemning these customs as out-of-date and not according to modern times, emphasizing the present economic conditions. The meeting concluded with a resolution passed to this effect.

Swadeshi Exhibition

The Managing Director of the Indian Industries Fair Ltd., announces that the Swadeshi Exhibition will close to-day (Sunday) at 11 p.m.

Dacca.—Mr. Kenneth Maclean, Director of Agriculture, Bengal, died early this morning of malignant malaria contracted recently while on a tour of Jalpaiguri District.—A. P.



Nourishes and tones up all the vital organs, & the glands of the body, i.e., Brain, Heart, Liver, Lungs, Spleen, Intestines, Sexual glands, Ovaries, Pituitary, Thyroid, Suprarenal, Pancreas and Prostate glands &c. thus toning up the whole system and infusing vitality in nerves, muscles and vital organs, filling them with health, youth, vigour, pep and vitality. These pills cure Cold and Cattarh, Bronchitis and Asthma, Rheumatism & Gout, Depression and Neurestbenia, Disabilities of Manhood and Womanhood and improve digestion and assimilation. Disappearance of wrinkles and grey hair is also possible after some time. One begins to feel years younger. Price Rs. 4 for 100 pills Re 1 for 24 pills.

AMRIT DHARA PHARMACY LAHORE

"Two In The Dark" at Pathe this week.

"Ramona" at the Regal

JUBILEE HOSPITAL AT KHAMGAON

Lady Gowan Performs Opening Ceremony

KHAMGAON, Jan. 15.

Lady Gowan, the wife of the Governor of Central Provinces performed the opening ceremony of the Jubilee Memorial Hospital in the presence of a large gathering including the Governor, officials and non-officials.

Mr T. K. Bhadang, Hon. Secretary of the Hospital Committee, read the report giving the history of the hospital after which the President Mr. D. V. Rege, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner, Buldana, made a short speech expressing appreciation of the work of the Executive Engineer Mr. M. Kelvie and Mr. Bhadang, the Hon. Secretary, amongst others and requested Lady Gowan to open the hospital The Governor also spoke.

Lady Gowan then formally declared the hospital open.

The hospital is affiliated to the Countess of Dufferin Fund and will be in charge of a Medical Officer of W. M. S. Grade and her assistants.—A. P.

Guru Govind Singhji

Tuesday the 19th instant is the birth anniversary of Guru Gobind Singhji.

The following programme will be observed by the Sikhs of Bombay at the special pandal erected in Azad Maidan at Dhobi Talao end

SUNDAY, JANUARY 17.

6 a.m. to 8 a.m. Asa-di-war.

8 a.m. to 9 a.m. Kirtan by Giani Gian Singh Almast.

9 a.m. to 11 a.m. Katha and Lecture by Sant Bhooriwale and Giani Pratap Singh.

3-30 p.m. to 9 p.m. Procession.

9 p.m. to 12 midnight Guruka Langar and Kirtan by Sardar Teja Singh, Custom Officer.

MONDAY, JANUARY 18.

6 a.m. to 9 a.m. Asa-di-war.

9 p.m. to 10 p.m. Bhog Ceremony.

10 p.m. to 12 midnight Kirtan by Giani Gian Singh Almast.

TUESDAY, January 19.

12 midnight to 1 a.m. Lecture by Giani Pratap Singh, Parcharak Sarb Hind Sikh Mission Amritsar.

6 a.m. to 8 a.m. Asa-di-war.

8 a.m. to 10 a.m. Kirtan (Music) by Giani Gian Singh Almast.

10 a.m. to 11 a.m. Lecture by Giani Pratap Singh.

11 a.m to 12 noon Lecture by Sant Bhooriwale.

12 noon to 1-30 p.m. Guruka Langar and Kirtan by Local Jathas.

1-30 p.m to 3 p.m. Lectures by Sardar Raghbir Singh, B.A., Giani Baldev Singh, and Dr. A. N. Udasi.

3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Kirtan by Sardar Tejasingh Custom Officer's Jatha

PUBLIC MEETING.

6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Lectures by His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law., Sardar Ganga Singh, M.L.A., (Burma). Prof. Devindra Satyarthi of Santiniketan. Baba Bhola Singh, Vice-President Master Kehar Singh B.A. B.T. Secretary and Giani Pratap Singh Parcharak Sarb Hind Sikh Mission, Amritsar.

Brig.-General Hon. Charles Bruce, famous Mount Everest climber, arrived in Bombay on Saturday by s.s. "Moldavia". He is seen on the right in conversation with a friend.

DELHI PREPARATION FOR CORONATION DURBAR

NEW DELHI, Jan. 15.

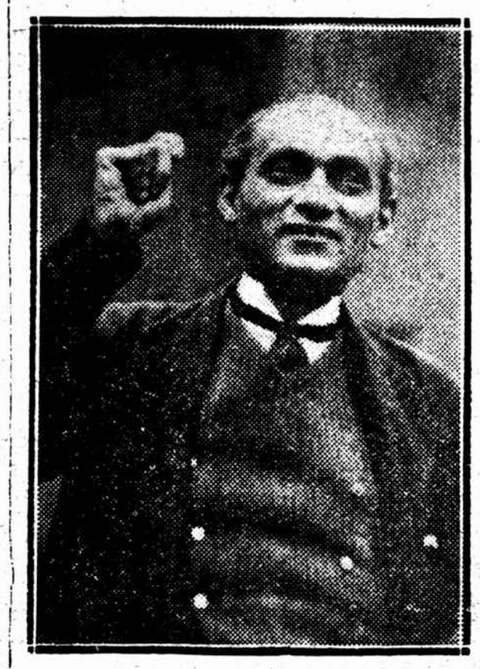
With the selection of the Irwin Stadium as the site for the Coronation Durbar in New Delhi, arrangements for the Durbar will be taken in hand shortly. Calculations made here are that the Durbar will be held about this time next year and that both the King and Queen will be able to come out to India.

The official announcement on the subject may not be delayed long and may be made about the time of the Viceroy's return to the Capital.—A. P.

VICEROY GOES SNIPE-SHOOTING

MANDALAY, Jan. 16.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party went out snipe shooting at 3 p.m. yesterday. Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow attended last night an entertainment at the Palace Gardens which were well illuminated with coloured paper lanterns. Shan and Burmese dancing displays were staged in different parts of the gardens which were tastefully decorated.—A.P.



Shapurji Saklatvala whose first death anniversary was celebrated in Bombay yesterday.

"Why The Village Movement"

Copies of the brochure on "Why the Village Movement" by Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, organiser and Secretary of the All-India Village Industries Association, are available for sale at Shoorji Vallabhdas Swadeshi Bazar, A. I. V. I. A. Section, 220-230 Zaveri Bazar, Bombay 2, and Village Industries and Pure Village Food Products (Gandhi Seva Sena), Nair, Building, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4, at Ans. 8 per copy.

NO ADDRESS TO CHIEF JUDGE

Advocates' Association's Resolution

A meeting of the Bombay Advocates' Association was held in the Small Causes Court's Bar Room on Friday when Mr. A. S. Davar presided. Mr. V. G. Deshpande moved that an address and an entertainment be given to Mr. A. A. Chitre on his retirement from the Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court. The motion was strenuously opposed by several members of the Bar.

On votes being taken the motion was declared lost.

Roughly Handled At Election Meeting?

POONA, Jan. 15.

After the conclusion of an election meeting addressed by Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Acharya Dharmadhikari this evening, Mr. S. L. Karandikar, Editor of "Trikal" and Mr. Ratnagiri Khoti, a candidate, were roughly handled, it is alleged by some Congressmen while engaged in conversation with Acharya Dharmadhikari. Mr. Karandikar is reported to have been slightly injured.

It may be stated here that Mr. Karandikar heckled Seth Jamnalal Bajaj at an overnight meeting.—United Press.

Dharmaveer At Majestic And Wellington

(CONTRIBUTED)

The second Huns Production, Dharmaveer, (Marathi and Hindi) was simultaneously released on 16th January, 1937 at the Majestic and Wellington, Bombay, as also at Poona. Nasik and Ahmedabad. There is not even a doubt as to its success.

Dharmaveer will be found to be an entirely unprecedented type of Indian Picture. If you can imagine a living satire in present-day society it will be like Dharmaveer. The brilliant writer of the story, Principal P. K. Atre is a leading figure in Marathi literature of to-day.

Baburao Pendharkar renders an amazing perfection of hypocracy.

Though the story is woven round the character of Dharmaveer it is Vinayak the care-free young man, the eight-chance non-matriculate, the unpaid apprentice clerk who prove to be the hero of the picture. Vinayak has revolutionised his traditional self in this breath-taking role. He will probably prove to be the first 'man-of-action' hero of the Indian screen.

Ratnaprabha is no longer the sad and simple figure of yesterday. She is the smart and lively flower-girl, heroine of the picture.

GONORRHOEA

"NIRMALEENE" Cures Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Pain, Leucorrhoea, Seminal Discharges and all Urinary Diseases of both sex radically and permanently. If not price refunded. Price Rs. 3. Postage extra.
Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal.
(B.C.)

GONORRHOEA

CURED. Medicine charges on Cure with guarantee. Time: 9 to 12 a.m. & 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 a.m. to 12 a.m. only.
SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regtd.),
Sandhurst Rd., Opp. Central Bank, Majestic Building, BOMBAY 4.

DEAFNESS

Partial or total and complicated with head noises and other troubles—no matter how long and what causes, cured successfully in four weeks. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Kamala Works, Panchpota, Bengal (F).

NOTICE

People suffering from chronic diseases like Asthma, Epilepsy, Leprosy, Gout, Impotency, Woman's diseases, etc., etc. shall do well to immediately consult us for guaranteed permanent positive relief.
Consult or write:—

RAZZAK PHARMACY,
153, Hill Road, BANDRA,
Opp. Parsi Agiary.

A WARNING!

IT IS HARMFUL TO USE TOOTH PASTES WHICH FOAM EXCESSIVELY IN THE MOUTH!

For, soap in solution, splits hydrolytically and liberates alkali, which is harmful to gums and mouth. Ask your physician!

But now you have NOVA Dental Cream which contains just the necessary soap to cleanse all crevices and remove particles of food which decay, and this soap is so manipulated as not to foam and not to react alkaline.

EASILY THE MOST SCIENTIFIC TOOTH-PASTE. YOU CAN BUY TO-DAY; YET A BIG TUBE FOR SMALL MONEY. AT ALL STORES & DEALERS.

THE NOVA COMPANY;
Bombay 21.
Selling Agents:—
Rangnekar and Palekar
Church Gate St., Fort, Bombay.

QUETTA UNDER RECONSTRUCTION: ANDERSON ROAD TO-DAY.
(Official photograph).

DESERTED BY HUSBAND FOR CHANGE OF RELIGION

Wife's Petition For Restitution Of Conjugal Rights

The Chief Justice at the High Court heard the petition of Meerabai asking for an order against her husband Anand D. Ghurye to live and cohabit with her, or in the alternative, for dissolution of her marriage with him.

The petition was under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act XXI of 1866. The petitioner stated that she was lawfully married to the respondent on June 13, 1930 according to Hindu rites and usages. After about 5 years, she gave up Hinduism, was converted to Christianity and became a member of the Church of Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Subsequently she was deserted by her husband on account of her change of religion. She, therefore, filed this petition claiming the reliefs as stated above.

The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act has several sections dealing with contingencies like the one which arose in this case.

As required by the provisions of the law, his Lordship, after examining the petitioner, questioned the respondent who, in reply, refused to cohabit with the petitioner on the ground of her change of religion.

Thereupon his Lordship adjourned the case for a year.

Burma Governor's Tour

RANGOON, Jan. 16.

His Excellency the Governor who is accompanied by Lady Cochrane and personal staff arrives in Rangoon from Mandalay on Monday morning and leaves on a short tour of Myaungmya, Ngaputaw and Bassein on January 20. returning to Rangoon on January 24. The arrival at Bassein will be public.—A.P.

SECURITY DEMANDED FROM AMRAOTI CONGRESS LEADER

(From A Correspondent)
AKOLA, Jan. 16.

The City Magistrate of Akola has delivered to-day judgment in the case against Veer Vamanrao Joshi, Congress leader of Amraoti under section 108 Cr. P. C. demanding two securities of Rs 500 each for one year.

Seth Kisanlal Goenka and Suganchand Tapdia have stood the sureties.

NINE KILLED AND 11 INJURED

Official Statement On Bus-Railway Collision

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 15.

The Traffic Superintendent of the Nizam State Railway wires:—

"A serious railway accident occurred yesterday shortly before 5 o'clock in the evening, when a crowded private bus, bringing passengers from an "Urus", collided with a train, running between Dronachellam and Secunderabad on H. E. H. the Nizam's State Railway. Nine people were killed outright and 11 persons were seriously injured, of whom three subsequently died bringing the deaths to twelve.

The collision occurred 30 miles off Secunderabad at a level-crossing between Shad Nagar and Timmapur, which carries a cart track across the railway line. Fortunately, Mr. Gurr, District Loco Superintendent of the Railway was on the train and after considerable difficulty owing to interference from villagers was able to get all the injured people into the train to take them to Secunderabad where they were given medical attention by the Chief Medical Officer, of the Railway and his staff and were admitted into the Railway hospital.

An enquiry is being held to-day at which Major Slaughter, the Agent of the Railway, Mr. Hollins, Director General of Police and Mr. Douglas Pulleyene, Superintendent of Hyderabad Railway Police, will be present.—United Press.

Silk And Cotton Clothes Burnt

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Silk and cotton clothes and four sewing machines were destroyed in a fire which broke out early this morning at Kolbhat Lane off Kalbadevi Road.

The fire originated in a room occupied by Udaram Jadumal in a three storeyed building which is used for residential purposes. Udaram had stored clothes for sewing and had four sewing machines for the purpose.

The smoke and flames in the early hours of the morning threw the residents of the building into considerable consternation.

Fire brigade engines however promptly arrived on the scene and put out the fire in half an hour.

The damage is estimated at Rs. 2,500. The building did not suffer much damage.

"THE ARYAN PATH"

In the January issue of this well-known journal Mr. F. J. Gould pays an eloquent tribute to the memory of that great English free thinker, revolutionary writer and humanist Thomas Paine, the author of "The Age of Reason" and "The Rights of Man", whose writings contributed in no small measure to the "Declaration of Independence" of the British colonists in America and to the laying of the foundations of the United States. My country is the world, and my religion is to do good" said this true servant of humanity, to whom, in grateful recognition of his services to the cause of freedom in Europe and America, an International Committee, under the presidency of M. Herriot ex-Premier of France, has just erected a monument in Paris.

What Abraham Lincoln, if he were alive to-day and directing the destinies of his country, would have done in the present world crisis, forms the subject of an interesting study in the same issue by Mr. J. T. Adams, the eminent American historian, who says that Lincoln would have proved himself to be the same invaluable force making for righteousness and healing peace among warring elements of the present-day world as he showed himself in the seventies of the last century in a limited field. Another interesting article is from the pen of Mr. O. C. Gangooly, the well-known authority on Indian art and editor of "Rupam", who describes the Indian theory of the evolution of the "Ragas" or melody-types—their "mystical" connection with the different members of the planetory system, their presiding "deities" and so on.

The achievements of psychical research during the past half a century are ably summed up in another article by Dr. G. H. Eastbrooks, a pupil of Prof. McDougall, the great psychologist. The writer's conclusion is that the workers have "prepared the foundations", "removed masses of rubbish" and "drilled through to solid rock" and that they may claim to have established "at least presumptive evidence of the sub-normal." Nothing spectacular to be sure, but the ground has been cleared." Mention may also be made of Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar's illuminating note on the "Gita." The "Aryan Path", thus, keeps up the high level of scholarship and cultural interest, which has always characterised it.

How To Check Speculation

No Genuine Success Without Drastic Legislation

GRAVE CHARGES AGAINST PRESS

The representation submitted to the Stock Exchange Committee by the Native Share and Stock-Brokers' Association, commences with the statement that "a great deal of misconception persists in the minds of some people, who think that the Stock Exchange is merely a means of promoting speculation and gambling.

"It is not, however, the function of the Exchange," continues the representation, "to take upon itself the responsibility of giving advice to the ignorant public and save them from their follies. The Exchange merely furnishes facilities for buying and selling shares and securities."

"Tips" And "Rumours"

The Memorandum, 'inter alia', mentions that the main reason why a large number of people lose money on any Stock Exchange is that they follow all sorts of "tips" and "rumours" circulated by irresponsible tipsters. Government should, for the protection of the innocent public, ban such activities by legislation. Those who trade carefully and keep within bounds should manage to make money on the Stock Exchange.

Reiterating that there is no cause for mistrust, the memorandum states that the professional standard of the members of the Association is high, and malpractice is extremely rare.

It is, therefore, essential for the Committee to investigate whether or not this power vested in the Association, whenever occasions arose, was used honestly and straightforwardly to avert further ruin, and whether it was misused or abused at any time. Besides, arbitrary prices have at no time been fixed by the Association as was the practice before 1925.

Members of the Exchange view with apprehension the periodical attacks upon the institution, and the memorandum gives an explanation why the Association dissociated itself from the Indian Merchants' Chamber, of which it was a member.

Crises, Like Riots, Unavoidable

Crises, like riots, are unaviodable, and Government have failed to realise this; it is the failure to appreciate this aspect that has led Government to appoint the present Inquiry Committee. The Association can only be blamed if crises are allowed to develop, or if they are not properly handled. The Exchange must have unlimited and broad powers to take prompt action.

It must not be forgotten that the present powers are reduced to the limit of the ordinary law. Crises are a common experience in all markets, and it is idle to talk of a time when crises shall cease.

Critics of the Exchange have from time to time suggested reforms such as business on cash basis only fortnightly settlements, margin system division of members into jobbers and brokers and the control of sub-brokers. The Association regrets that it has to refuse all of them, not because it disapproves of them from selfish motives, but because it firmly feels that they are entirely impracticable. The views of the Association on these suggested reforms were endorsed by the Atlay Committee.

Unfair Charge

Recently there has been some unfounded, criticism about reckless speculation by members. This is an unfair charge. It is to the interest of the public that the Stock Exchange should absorb a good deal of securities to maintain a free and continuous market, and the members dealing on their own account perform this useful function.

The Association has framed a set of rules similar to the regulations on the London Stock Exchange to have the sub-brokers under control. These rules, however, do not apply to outside brokers, for whose activities the Association has unnecessarily been blamed. These outside brokers are not members of the Association, which does not allow any person to work as agent unless approved by its committee. It is difficult to understand why Government permit outside brokers to flourish. From the point of view of public interest, trading in securities should be confined to recognised stock exchanges.

The troubles on the Exchange were not due to any mismanagement or faulty methods of the Association. Manipulative devices and deceptive contrivances of outside speculators contribute to these troubles, and they cannot be checked without legislation.

"Inspired" New Articles

There is still another most important factor that needs careful consideration. It is the inspired news articles used by manipulators in order to enhance the profits of their own operations. The daily report of the stock market published in the columns of the Press is often based upon reports of one sort or another in current circulation. These columns are devoted to print as actual news, mere 'gossip' current in the financial circle which is not verifiable. The public is wont to relp upon such advice and news and operate thereon more often than not with dire results.

More than one of the usual writers of Stock Exchange review have been and still are more or less regular speculators on their own account. Their daily living in the atmosphere of excited speculative operations, their partial identification of personal interests with that of current speculation and their constant contact with the speculatively inclined element can hardly fail to leave its impress upon the articles of these stock market reporters.

The Press, thus, plays an important part in aiding the operation of the manipulators. Even the most reputable newspapers are made use of by manipulators Their columns are easily made the vehicles for reports, vague and often groundless, that the speculators purposely put into circulation to serve their own ends at the expense of the general public. They have often served such a purpose whether or not by specific intention of the writers.

Paid Publicity In Press

It is no doubt a fact that in some cases they have been consciously used by financial writers and other persons employed by manipulators. Such writers give information of operations of manipulators and circulate rumours regarding their activities for which they receive directly or indirectly consideration from manipulators—a practice it is true, is really in existence but cannot be exposed by specific proof of payments. Such a prevailing practice of secretly employing financial writers is open to the severest condemnation. This paid publicity adds to the volume of trading and thereby increases the speculative mania.

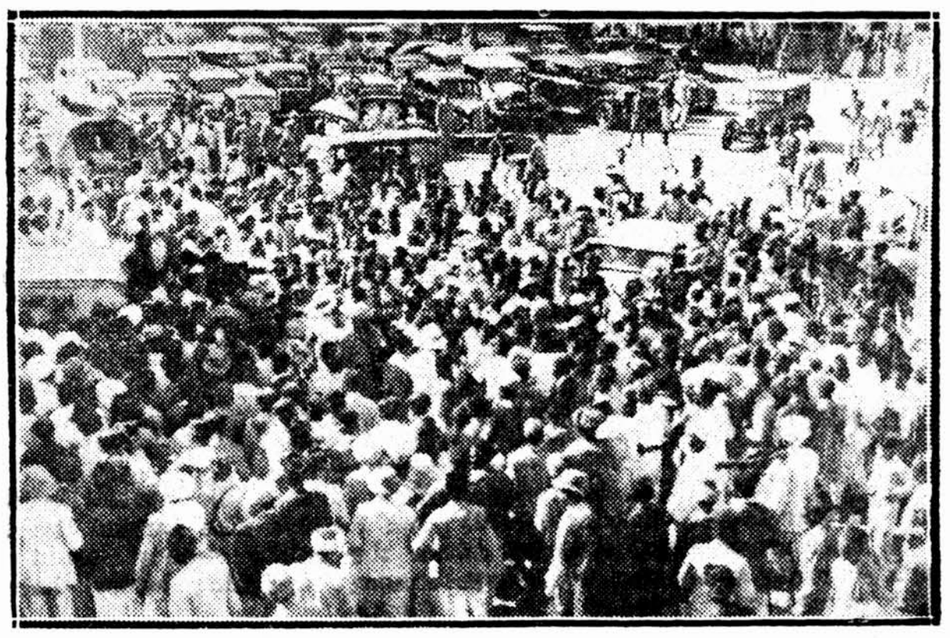
Another factor that has to be considered is circulars issued by members which in most instances are designed to stimulate speculation. The Association has felt it necessary to exercise closer supervision in regard to the broadcasting of market letters and circulars of its members.

Referring to company reports, the memorandum states that the ordinary investor is ignorant of the internal affairs of a company, and therefore, the directors in their statements should give more complete facts about the working of the company. Directors and agents of companies should refrain from speculating in the shares of the companies they manage.

Powerless To Protect Them

The Association is powerless to protect the helpless shareholders and investors from unscrupulous directors and agents, and suggests legislation on the lines of the Canadian Companies Act.

The Association feels that nothing tangible can be achieved by way of genuine success without drastic legislation on the lines suggested and which can be applied to and enforced on all connected with the transactions on the Exchange.



Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's followers received him at the wharf when he landed in Bombay from the mail steamer on Thursday.

Third M. B. B. S. Results

85 Out Of 312 Declared Successful

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The results of the Third M.B.B.S Examination held in December last were declared at the University Building this afternoon.

Eighty-five out of 312 candidates who appeared have been declared successful, the percentage being 28.

The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Gool Dhunjishaw Daruvala, K. K. Datey, M. D. Deshmukh, R. N. Dixit, (Distinction In Pathology and Midwifery), S. V. Joglekar, F. K. Khosrawy, Gulbanoo Gulamhussain Patel, P. A. Shah, S. B. Shah, L. D. Thatte, Manjula Ganesh Kaluskar, H. Bhaganagar, R. Chowdhury, H. V. Dholakia, Jayabala Vinayak Dhurandhar, T. R. Divekar, S. T. Doctor, R. V. Gokhale, S. M. Kamat, J. B. Kanuga, Haritchha Motilal Kapadia, V. G. Khatu, J. M. Lakhani, P. F. Masani, Dhun Kaikhusroo Mehta, J. S. Mishra, Margaret E. Moses, S A. Neroorkar, B. J. Pandit, K. V. Parikh, R. Saldanha, S. Satchidanand, S. S. Sharma, C. B. Sheth A. H. Usmani, P. W. Vagh, R. C. Vevaina, D. V. Vibhakar, J. B. Amin, Armaiti J. Cama, B. B. Gokhale, B. Mathur, M. Nawalkishore, M. B. Adhye, B. G. Afzulpurkar, R. C. Bapat, N. E. Cooper, Durga Govindrao Dabholkar, A. V. D'Benjamin, Lucy DeMello, R. M. Deshmukh, W. S. Isloor, G. A. Managaonkar, S. Mehtab, V. S. Mhatre, N. P. Nagarwadia, R. K. Nanavaty, K. V. Phadke, P Qaiyum, M. T. Shah, P. P. Trivedi, B. G. Vaidya, M D. Chhatbar, Olive Mary Pinto, K. C. Shah, A. V. Varty, T. K. Vora, W. G. Atre, P. J. Azavedo, R. V. Chatre, Y. K. Doshi, M. Fazleali, J. N. Gokhale, L. K. Kale, N. N. Mahadev, S. S. Mehrotra, M. H. Mirza, A. M. Oza, D. N. Rai, Kamala Sakharam Rege Mary Thomas, V. A. Castellino, C. George, S. J. Joglekar, W H. Mhatre, R. H. Saraf.

The following have passed in Group A only:—

M. Ahmed, S. A. Ajgaonkar, G. S. Ambardekar, R. G. Bhide, B. B. Choksi, A. F Colaco, V. K. Desai, D. S. Gogte, A. B. Irani, Narmada P. Kapadia, H. A. Kapur, P. D. Khanolkar, C. S. Krishnamurthi, H. N. Maniar, B. R. Nayen, P. D. Paranjpe, Shanta V. Patankar, C. N. Patel, H. G. Patel, V. A. Rane, L. M. Sanghvi, B. C. Shah, D N. Vora,

The following have passed in Group "B":

S. Bahl, F. F. Bharucha, D. A. Bhatt, K. C. Dube, M. A. Khan, D. S. Khatri and S. C. Sheth.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Charles Morehead Prize has been awarded to L. D. Thatte.

The Balkrishna Sudamje Prize, the J. C. Lisboa Gold Medal and the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal have been awarded to R. N. Dixit.

The Viceroy's Silver Medal, the Scholarship of the Medical Women for India Fund the Lady Reay Silver Medal, and the Bai Hirabai Pestanji Hormasji Cama Gold Medal have been carried away by Miss Gul D. Daruvalla.

Saturday's Races At Mahaluxmi

Vendetta Smashes Up Victory Cup Opposition

GODFREY LANDS A RICH DOUBLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.
(From Our Racing Correspondent)

A large crowd enjoyed racing of a high order of interest yesterday. The programme included the important Victory Cup race and other supporting events were well endowed enough to ensure the keenest competition.

Godfrey, the veteran trainer, who had not saddled a winner since January 2 had a most successful afternoon, for Bastion and Cheap Jack, who won the Consolation Handicap and Yarmouth Plate respectively, hailed from the establishment presided over by him

Dillon, who would seem now to have a following who back blindly anything that he may ride, had a blank afternoon. The nearest he came to winning was on Savonette, beaten a short head in the Khetri Plate.

Donaghue, Sibbritt and Britt each had the distinction of riding a double. "Steve's" handling of Cheap Jack was an artistic effort, for his mount had the roughest of passages.

Vendetta gave a stylish display in taking the Victory Cup. Mrs. Clarke's smart gelding has wonderful staying ability and goes very well for Sibbritt, who, it will be recalled, rode him to victory in the Aga Khan's Cup last month over an identical distance.

Greatly expected yesterday Bosway, at 2-1, was well beaten by the son of Haine. He was no match for the winner at the weights. Shivaji the Great plugged on gamely to fill a third placing and is slowly finding his form.

HIS WINNING OPPORTUNITY

An unlucky runner when last saddled Cheap Jack found a winning opportunity in the Yarmouth Plate, wherein he could be had at sixes. After Bachelor's Bard had looked all over a winner, the Baroda-owned horse came up with a fine run to win by half a length. Raghubeer's early speed enabled him to fill a minor placing, but the heavily supported Kilfinane was not in the fighting. He would seem to have had enough racing for the season.

Sharing favouritism with Horoscope, Fred Stephens was hard ridden to win the Landsdowne Plate, for Myrrh and Horoscope, neither as smartly away as Mr. Khairaz's four year old pressed him hard near home and it was only by a short head that he caught the judge's eye. A head separated Myrrh and Horoscope and a close up fourth was King Stefan who is obviously one to note.

Low Tide with the benefit of Dillon's assistance in the saddle was a pronounced favourite for the Consolation Handicap, but the gelding did not run through with it when Donaghue tackled him on Bastion, and Godfrey's chestnut got the better of the deal without much effort. Riseholme, running with notable stoutness, was in the minor placing.

Captain J. W. Goldsmith's Fashion was first home in the Khetri Plate for Indian horses. A short head separated him from Savonette, but the margin might have been bigger had the son of Colour System not met with some interference below the distance. Pomme d'Or showed up better than his stable-mate. Rathlom, and Resolve who carried the bulk of the public money could not manage anything better than a fourth.

SUBAH'S SUCCESS

No success during the afternoon was more readily gained than that of Subah in the Melton Plate. This three-year old grey is well worth the Rs. 11,000 reported to have been paid for him by H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir. A fine, upstanding grey, he fairly ran over the opposition when called upon by Sibbritt. With another year on his back he should be a smasher. Cleopatra with 9-1 in the saddle ran a game race, but was no match for the winner of the weights.

Backed as if defeat was out of the question Coeur Brule failed to finish among the first four in the Wroughton Plate. Donoghue attempted to make every post a winning post on the top weight with disastrous results, for after he had shot his bolt Black Prince came along with a smooth run to beat Pegasus very easily. School for Scandal, finishing on, held the beaten others.

In a scrambling sort of finish for the Delhi Plate Jewan held Zozan and Yanous. He owed his success to the judicious handling of Marrable, who, for a rider of his ability does not get enough opportunities.

Sagban Pasha, very well ridden by Britt, scored an easy success in the Khandala Plate, beating such useful performers as Virkumar and Ajwad. For a recent winner Taj al Nusser performed disgracefully. He was never in the fighting and, I am afraid, is a most ungenerous sort.

DAILY TREBLE.

The Daily Treble carried over from the last meeting was won this time, the few lucky investors who combined Fred Stephens, Bastion and Cheap Jack getting Rs. 614 for their circumspection.

With so many people in the enclosures Messrs. Brandon and Co., the Caterers, had a busy time, but they coped with the rush with the efficiency one has come to expect of them.

THE KHANDALA PLATE

Distance—1 1|4 Miles.
Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1935, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Dr. J. J. Naegamvala's SAGBAN PASHA, 7-9, Britt 1
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's VIRKUMAR, 8-10, Smirke 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's AJWAD, 8-8, Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's HOWEL, 8-8, Dillon 4

Won by 3-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths and 2 lengths.
Time: 2 mins. 23 secs.
First tote paid Rs. 72 for win, and Rs. 25, Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 for places.
Not Run:—Gay Life, Searchlight, Kaimurz, Turf Boy and Wafi Hamid.
Favourite: Taj al Nusser.
Winner trained by Yussuf-bin-Essa.

THE KHETRI PLATE

Distance—5 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Captain J. W. Goldsmith's FASHION 7-9 Selby 1
Mr. Diamond's SAVONETTE 8-4 Dillon 2
Mrs. D. Vanrenen's POMME D'OR 8-0 Lightfoot 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's RESOLVE 9-2 W. Sibbritt 4

Won by Short head, 2 lengths 3/4 length.
Time: 1min. 2 4/5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 100 for Win and Rs. 26, 20 and 47 for Places.
Not Run: Poetry, Daftrum.
Favourite: Resolve.
Winner trained by Captain J. W. Goldsmith (owner).

THE WROUGHTON PLATE

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's BLACK PRINCE, 8-9, Britt 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's PEGASUS, 8-7 cd. 8-8 Read 2
Mr. Eve's SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL 7-12 Evans 3
Mr. E. D. Pandole's MENADO, 8-9, Simmons 4

Won by 2-1|2 lengths, 2 lengths and 1|2 length.
Time: 1min. 54-4|5secs.
First tote paid Rs. 65 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 26 and Rs. 24 for places.
All ran.
Favourite: Coeur Brule.
Winner trained by Powar.

THE MELTON PLATE

Distance—7 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. reduced 10 lbs. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners once, 7 lbs., twice, 14 lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's SUBAH 7-6 cd. 7-9 W. Sibbritt 1
Madame Neim's CLEOPATRA 9-1 Evans 2
Mr. Jassim Mehomed Esmail's SAAD NAZAM 7-13 Selby .. 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's RIM AL IRAQ 7-6 Britt 4

Not Run: Ajwad 9-1.
Won by 3 lengths, 1|2 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 1min. 36 4|5secs.
Tote paid Rs. 53 for win, Rs. 22, Rs. 20 and Rs. 35 for places.
Winner trained by D. D. Ghista.

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE

Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Messrs. A. M. Khairaz and W. M. Samasundaram's FRED STEPHENS 7-9 cd. 7-11 Burn 1
H. E. Lord Brabourne's MYRRH 9-7 S. Donoghue 2
Capt. J. W. Goldsmith and Mrs. S. Goldsmith's HOROSCOPE 8-0 Selby 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's KING STEFAN 9-0 C. Smirke 4

Not Run: Sanger 8-0, Knight's Adventure 7-12.
Won by shorthead, head, neck.
Time: 1min. 14secs.
Tote paid Rs. 43 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 22 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by A. M. Khairaz.

THE VICTORY CUP

Distance—About 1 1|2 Miles.
A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 14,500 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Mrs. M. Clarke's VENDETTA 8-3 W. Sibbritt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's BOSWAY 8-0 S. Donoghue .. 2
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHIVAJI THE GREAT 8-11 Britt 3
H. H. Maharajah of Rajpipla's CARIOCA 8-0 Selby 4

Not Run: Talk 8-5.
Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 5 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 38secs.
Tote paid Rs. 37 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.
Winner trained by N. E. Raymond.

THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP

Distance—6 Furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. E. F. Neilson's BASTION 8-13 S. Donoghue 1
Major A. W. Molony's LOW TIDE 9-3 Dillon 2
Mr. G. McElligott's RISEHOLME 8-12 Sibbritt. 3
Mr. M. Wemyss' CONSOLS 8-9 Harding 4

Tote paid Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 16 for places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE YARMOUTH PLATE

Distance—1 Mile.
Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H. H. Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHEAP JACK 8-3 S. Donoghue 1
Mr. P. B. Avasia's BACHELOR'S BARD 9-0 Munro 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's RAGHUBEER 7-13 Burn 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's KARAWAY 8-0 W. Sibbritt .. 4

All Ran.
Tote paid Rs. 67 for win, Rs. 23, Rs. 65 and Rs. 38 for places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

THE DELHI PLATE

Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. M. D. Petit's JEWAN 7-13 Marrable 1
Mr. Jarulla bin Talib's ZOZAN 9-4 Gethin 2
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS 9-4 Hutchins 3
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's GHAFLAH 9-0 C. Smirke 4

Not Run: Riyad II 8-5, Havana 8-0.
Tote paid Rs. 74 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 70 and Rs. 137 for places.
Winner trained by Yussuff bin Essa.

THIRD BOMBAY OLYMPIC GAMES

Bastani Wins 100 Kilometres Cycle Race

The 100-kilometre cycle race held on Saturday in connection with the 3rd Bombay Olympic Games had a very exciting finish, and was won by A. K. Bastani in 3 hours, 17 minutes and 56 1/5 seconds.

The race started from the Colaba Cemetery, and the course was along Woodhouse Road, Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Marine Drive to Churchgate Station Queen's Road, Hughs Road, Warden Road, Hornby Vellard, Worli, Parbhadevi Road, Gokhale Road, Mahim Bridge, Bandra, Andheri to Borivli and back to Dadar, over Tilak Bridge to Sion and Kurla, and back to Worli and finish on the Hornby Vellard.

There were in all 23 competitors.
Result:—
1. A. K. Bastani.
2. H. J. Nariman.
3. R. G. Irani.

Time:— 3 hours, 17 minutes, 56 1/5 seconds.

W. India Polo Championship

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn.),
January 15.

The second Imperial Service Lancers Polo Team consisting of Capt. Bashiruddin, Mr. Yusuf Ali, Major Pralean and A. K. Chida will leave for Bombay on January 18, to participate in the Western India Polo Championship.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Findings Of The Beaumont Inquiry Committee

(By J. C. MAITRA).

The long-expected report of the Beaumont Inquiry Committee is out at last. I congratulate my friend, A. A. A. Fyzee, the representative of the Bombay Cricket Association at the last meeting of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, in persuading the majority of the members of the Board to agree to Bombay's proposal for its publication. There was a move from certain interested quarters that the Report should not see the light of the day. The reason is so obvious now that I need not take the trouble of dilating on it. I have not the least doubt that all those who have the best interests of Indian Cricket at heart are fully satisfied with this decision of the Board of Control.

THE "CHRONICLE" FORECAST

The "Bombay Chronicle" has every reason to be gratified at the initiative it took in this matter, and its ever-vigilant sleuths deserve to be highly complimented for giving a correct forecast of the findings of the Beaumont Committee. I feel proud, indeed, that all I said in regard to the England tour since the appointment of the Captain and the Selection of the team to the day they returned to this country has been found substantially correct by the Committee.

AN ILLUMINATING DOCUMENT

I offer my hearty congratulations to Sir John Beaumont and Dr. P. Subbaroyan for their courageous and outspoken report. Sir John besides being the Chief Justice of Bombay is the President of the Bombay Cricket Association and Dr. Subbaroyan is the President of the Madras Cricket Association. When two such eminent personages with judicial and cricket experiences were entrusted with the inquiry we were confident that the tour would be thoroughly investigated and every point impartially treated. Whether we agree with all their conclusions or not, we must admit that they have placed the whole case before us in a most illuminating fashion. Their recommendations have, however, far greater importance to Indian Cricket than their apportionment of the blame for the failure of the tour.

WHAT A CAPTAIN!

As I have stated times without number the chief cause of failure was the appointment as captain of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram "who had no experience of first class cricket in England and very little experience of captaining first class sides." No wonder, therefore, "that he was not successful as a playing captain". According to most of the members of the team "he did not understand the placing of the team, or changing of bowling and never maintained any regular order of batting". Can there be anything more damaging to the claims and reputations of a captain than the above changes? I had said the very same thing as soon as I heard of his appointment. But Bori Bunder was up in arms against me. Both Ma and the Babe maintained that 'Vizzy' was eminently fitted for the position as he was the only captain in India who had conquered Jardine's M.C.C. Team. Even now they blame the Nationalist Press for the hullabaloo they created over the whole business. Perhaps they still believe that 'Vizzy' might have proved a successful skipper despite his shortcomings!

HIS IDIOSYNCRACIES

When the Maharajkumar was appointed captain in place of the Nawab of Pataudi, we were told from Delhi that he was selected particularly with the object of keeping the warring elements together. How wonderfully he succeeded in this mission the world knows only too well. The Report says:—

"There is a fairly general feeling amongst the members of the team that the captain had his favourite and that at any rate in the latest stages of the tour the one way to keep in the captain's good books was to avoid showing any friendliness and even to show hostility towards Major Nayudu and this might to some extent have influenced Major Nayudu's conduct."

Further, "a strict attitude of impartiality on the part of the captain would have been the best way of endeavouring to bridge the differences between the various members of the team and the policy of the captain in having his own party tended to increase those differences."

I do not think the above remarks of the Committee need further comment from me.

IDLENESS LEADS TO DISSIPATION

I had repeatedly stated in my articles in the "Chronicle" that it was a grave blunder on the part of the captain to field the same men over and over again and keep the rest of the team idle. The Committee agrees with that view. It points out that "during part of the season there were eight to ten members of the regular team who were left idle, and as the policy was adopted of endeavouring to play in every match the best available team, the same players remained idle for weeks together." Then it proceeds, "if young men are taken to England and invited to keep themselves physically fit and then left for weeks together with nothing whatever to do, it is almost inevitable that they will seek less healthy recreations than cricket, and if any intrigues are on foot they are likely to be fostered by idle members of the team."

TOO MANY PRAYERS

The Committee castigates the Board of Control also in this respect. In their opinion, "a mistake was made in the number of players included in the team."

"We think too," they add, "that a mistake was made in allowing Indians who were not members of the team but who happened to be available in England to play."

"It is found to cause dissatisfaction amongst the regular members of the team if others are brought in to compete with them."

While I heartily agree with the conclusion of the Committee in this regard, I must say that the Board of Control did not even in their wildest dreams think that their beloved Captain would let them down so badly. They expected that the Maharajkumar would make use of Jehangir Khan and Dilawar Hussain only when it was absolutely necessary to do so. The Committee rightly snubs the Board of Control for allowing the Captain a free hand in the matter of selection of the teams.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

If the Board had appointed C. K. Nayudu as Captain or even Vice-Captain of the team, or both Nayudu and Wazir Ali as Vice-Captains as suggested by the Bombay representative, I have little doubt that the tour would have told a different tale. "The greater the number of players the captain had to choose from," the Committee says, "the greater was the chance of his being accused of favouritism in the selection of teams. We think that the combination of a large number of players together with the omission of the Board of Control to appoint a Committee for the selection of the Test teams were amongst the causes that led to friction in the team." Therefore, the Committee recommends that in future "there should be either a Selection Committee which would include the Captain or a Committee to advise the Captain in the matter." I should like to remind the members of the Board of Control that G. O. Allen, the England skipper is now being advised by such a Committee.

MANAGER'S FAULT WHITEWASHED

The Committee is of the opinion that it was a mistake on the part of the Board of Control to send a team to England without putting a manager in charge from home. Had he been with them from the start, the dissensions which existed at the time of the selection of the team might have been made up and the breaches between C. K. Nayudu and Wazir Ali especially might have been healed, although from the later behaviour of Major Erittain-Jones, it seems very doubtful if he could do this. Admittedly the manager was very strict in matters he had no concern and slack in those where he should have been more careful. There is no doubt that his uncalled-for interferences led to the Amarnath incident and his slackness led the idle members of the team to dissipation as mentioned above.

SOME SURPRISING CONCLUSIONS

Having regard to the above findings of the Committee, I am surprised that they should have arrived at the following conclusions:—

(1) We attribute lack of co-operation and co-ordination to the following causes placed in the order of importance;

(a) The conduct of Major Nayudu in holding himself aloof from the team and his failure to offer any support to the Captain;

(b) The policy of the Captain in forming his own party and not treating all members of the team with strict impartiality. This policy destroyed any chance there might have been of healing the existing dissensions;

(c) The feeling; whether justified or not but shared practically by the whole team that the captaincy in the field was very faulty;

(d) The presence in England of too many idle players.

(2) No blame for any failure of the team attaches to the Manager except that the Manager should have formulated written directions as to the conduct to be pursued by members engaged in the match, when off the field for example and the hour at which the players should return to their hotel. Nothing of the sort seems to have been done.

(3) There were no breaches of discipline on the field.

(4) Amarnath was guilty of ill-mannered and rude conduct in the presence of the Captain but only in a private place. Having regard to the warnings previously given to him the Captain and the Manager were right in taking disciplinary action against him but they committed an error of judgment in the severity of the punishment inflicted."

It will take a lot of explaining why Major Nayudu's co-operation was placed first in importance. He was not in place of the Captain or Vice-Captain or even adviser-general to the Maharajkumar. He went to England as an ordinary member of the team and he remained so till the end of the tour. So the Board of Control or the Captain could not blame him for not taking charge of an incompetent Captain and leading the side as he wished. I am sure Vizzy would have received the whole-hearted co-operation of the team if he had approached them in the right spirit. Instead of monopolising the Captaincy of all the matches, if he had invited "C. K." and Wazir Ali to lead in some of the early ones, and placed one or the other, of course the latter was unfit, in charge of the Tests, as I had pleaded with him at the Mole before his departure, the results would have been altogether different and I am sure there would have been no need for a Beaumont Committee. It is likely India would have been rejoicing over the results of the tour.

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NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Silver And Wheat Easy

BOMBAY, January 16

On Saturday cross rates ruled steady.

NEW YORK COTTON BETTER

New York cotton ruled better on local and trade buying influenced by steadiness of Liverpool cotton.

SILVER WEAK

London gold was quiet but silver was weak.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on general selling. Rubber was quiet.

WALL STREET FIRM

The London Stock Exchange was closed. Wall Street was firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

	New York, Jan 16
Previous closing	12.44
To-day's opening	12.46
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	12.47
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

	Liverpool, Jan 16
Previous closing	6.93
To-day's opening	
Difference	
To-day's closing	6.93
Difference	nil

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 228-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 16

Cotton was moderately active on scattered local and trade buying but the uncertainty over the release of Government loan cotton continued to hamper operations with the result that movements were narrow although the undertone remained very steady.

Operations in March commenced at 12.46 i.e. 2 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadiness of Liverpool which induced scattered trade buying while later some foreign buying also appeared with the result that March finally closed at 12.47 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 16

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (12.44/12.44) 12.47/12.46
May (12.38/12.38) 12.36/12.35
July (12.32/12.30) 12.26/12.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (6.93) 6.94
American March (6.93) 6.93
Egyptian January (9.81) 9.87
Egyptian March (10.03) 10.03

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 16

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 229-0 at night. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 229-0

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 16

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£232 1/4 buyers £232 1/2 sellers. Steady) closed
Lead (£27 11/16 sellers. No buyers. Easy) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£57 3/4 to £58) closed
Glasgow Iron (£87) closed

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata January (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£16 7/16 sellers) £16 5/8 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/2) 1-0 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1 1/2) 2-1 1/2

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Jan 16
Previous closing	4.91 5/32
To-day's opening	4.91 3/32
To-day's latest	4.91

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Jan 16
Previous closing	4.91 1/16
To-day's opening	4.91 1/16
To-day's closing	4.91 1/16
Difference	nil

FRANC RATE.

	London, Jan 16
Previous closing	105.13
To-day's opening	105.13
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	Nil.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 16

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 1/16 and kept steady without any variations.

Franc opened at 105.13 and continued steady without any movement.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 16

The following cable information was received at night from London:—

"India sold. China sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 16 Last Price	To-day's Price.
Spot	20 13/16d.	20 7/16d.
Forward	20 11/16d.	20 1/4d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 16

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-7) £7-1-7 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 16

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 16 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.945) 7 945
New York on Bombay (37.15) 37.14
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 3/8) 0.92 3/8
London on Milan (93.28) 93.28
London on Shanghai (1-2 9/16) 1-2 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 16

Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 104 1/2 and May at 104 3/4. Prices declined on absence of any important buying and general lack of interest following easier foreign cables.

JUTE

New Crop January February (£18 5/8 sellers) £18 5/8 paid and sellers
Dunlop February (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers
Lightning February (£20 1/2 sellers) £20 1/2 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (19 15/16 paid and value) 10 3/4 value
Forward April June (10 7/8 paid and value) 10 5/8 paid and value

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Coals Easier And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Jan 16

Jutes ruled steady at the decline and only limited business was put through. Coals continued easier. Teas were neglected. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: Three and half per cent paper 99/4; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 106/2; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/4; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/2 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/4

Banks: Imperial Bank conty 395

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan Rly 93

Cottons: Elgin Mills 135; Kesoram 4/8.

Coals: Aldih 3/13; East Indian 19/12; Kuardi annas 12; Rewa 22; South Karanpura 7/12; Talcher 2/7; Amalgamated 26; Khas Kajora 8/4; Pench Valley 34/14; Searsole 3/12; Standard 34 small lot; Burrakur 16/8

Jutes: Auckland 197; Clive 27; Howrah 53/12; Kamarhatty 543; National 23/10 small lot; Bally 202; Birla 19/6; Craig pref 60; Megna 32

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 12; India Copper 4/3; Tavoy Tin 4/8; Bengal Aerating Gas 77; Patna Electric 19/8; Arthur Butler ord 20/8 small lots; Britannia Building 10/4; Indian Standard Wagon 58; Indian Iron and Steel new 29/5; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 172; Marshalls 3/1; Hooghly Flour 13/10; Indian Wood Products 27/8 Macfarlane new 8/12; British Ceylon 8/10; British Burma Petrol 6/14; Tide Water 12/12; India Paper pulp 162 small lot; Bengal paper 105; Midnapore Zemindary 98/8; India General Navigation ord 133

Sugars: Buland 11/2; Samastipore 7/6

Teas: Hantapara 369; Hansque 11/8

Debentures: Four per cent 1914/74 Calcutta Port Trust 110/8—A. P.

Karachi Market Report

Karachi, Jan 16

To-day's closing quotations:—

Cotton Sind January	21	4	3
March	20	12	9
Punjab January	19	2	3
March	18	14	6
American January	23	13	3
March	23	15	6
Tone: Weak.			
Wheat January	32	4	0
March	32	11	6
July	29	8	3
Tone: Dull sellers but good demand			
Calcutta bought 8,000 tons ready.			
Toria February	39	12	0
March	41	0	6
Gram January	23	6	0
July	23	1	0
Cottonseeds January	17	13	0
March	18	2	6
May	18	9	0

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.32 1/4. Prices eased slightly on scattered selling but the tone kept steady.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Jan 16

	Rs	a.	p
Silver ready	50	13	0
Silver 1st settlement	50	14	0
Silver 2nd settlement	50	10	0
Gold ready	35	0	3
Gold 1st settlement	35	0	6
Gold 2nd settlement	35	0	3
Sovereigns	22	5	0

WOOL SALES

London, Jan 16

In moderate selection there was strong competition. British trade and Continent were chief buyers

Greasy lower (0-9 1/2) 0-9 1/2
Greasy higher (1-11 1/2) 2-1
Scoured lower (1-3 1/2) 1-3
Scoured higher (2-11) 2-8 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 16

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 68 1/2) dol 68 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 55 3/4) dol 55 3/8
U S Steel Common (dol 81) dol 82 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 144 1/4) dol 144 3/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 16

	Rs	a	p.
Wheat May	5	10	3
Wheat September	5	9	0
Linseed May	7	11	0
Linseed September	7	14	9

LONDON MONEY MARKET

Small Supply Of Treasury Bills

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON. Jan. 16.

Money Market:—During the recent weeks it was seen that discount brokers had been receiving only small supplies of treasury bills which were their bread and butter consequently yesterdays allotment being reduced to 5 per cent. which is a low record, came as a great shock. This extremely small allotment gave rise to various rumours one being keen bying by certain central banks and others favoured suggestion that the treasury was anxious to divert funds from discounts into other securities in pursuance of cheap money policy.

Wall-Street was firm and the sentiment was cheerful.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 16

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

BOMBAY TENANTS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Soman Building, Kelewedi, opposite Kandewadi Naka, Girgaon Road. Among the items on the agenda will be the passing of resolutions on: (1) The extension of Tramway Lines upto Mahim (via DeLisle Road, Gokhale Road and Lady Jamshetji Road), (2) The Corporation's not passing the scheme of the Municipal Bank and urging upon it to start it early, (3) The urgent necessity of a Rent Bill, etc.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

A lecture will be delivered by Shri Vishwanath Keskar, in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.), on "Lord Buddha's Message and Place of Lord Buddha in the Reconstruction of the World."

BAHAI LECTURE.

Mr. Siegfried Schopflocher, a prominent American Baha'i, will speak on "War or Peace?" to-day, at the Blavatski Lodge, French Bridge, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Prof. P. A. Wadia will preside. All are cordially invited.

At Baha'i Hall:—Mr. Siegfried Schopflocher will be present in the Baha'i Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) between 10-0 a.m. and 12-0 p.m. (S. T.) when those who are interested in the cause of peace and goodwill are requested to interview him.

ELECTION MEETING AT SEWRI.

A public meeting under the auspices of "F" Ward Congress Election Propaganda Committee, will be held at Khimji Vishram Chawl Maidan, Sewri, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Sunday), the 17th instant. Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi will preside to support the Congress candidates in the ensuing elections. Messrs. B. G. Kher, S. K. Patil, Jhinabhai Joshi, S. B. Mahadeshwar, S. D. Patil, G. A. Thodanker, Madan Shetty, Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, P. Baloo and others will address.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Lectures on First Aid to the Injured will be delivered in the class organised by the Parsi Ambulance Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association from to-day, on the premises of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobi Talao, every Sunday from 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. The course consists of about 16 lectures. No fees are charged for this useful instruction. The class is open to all.

A Home Hygiene class will also commence to-day, (Sunday) 17th inst., at the same place at 2-30 p.m. The course consists of about 10 lectures, on every Sunday afternoon.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Following a rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 229/4 for Broach A/M, delivery and declined to Rs. 228/6 on general and Japanese selling. The undertone of the market was easy. Later on business was slow and fluctuations were narrow. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	228	4	0
Broach J-A	230	8	0
Oomra D-J	205	0	0
Oomra March	204	4	0
Oomra May	207	4	0
Bengal D-J	181	4	0
Bengal March	179	0	0
Bengal May	178	0	0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Bengal Superfine	189/90
Bengal Fine	185/87
C.P. 1	219/20
C.P. 2	212/13
Arvi	212/13
Ellichpur	212/13
Berar	209/10
Khamgaon	210/12
Mulkapur	207/09
Khandesh	205/07
Jalna/Sailu	207/08
Burwah Sanavad	210/12
Punjab/American	229/36
Sind, N.T.	271/74
Punjab 289F.	284/89

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Jan 14

February	14.35
March	14.36

ARGENTINE COTTON CROP

"The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture learns that the first official estimate of the Argentine cotton planting is placed at 1,015,000 acres, compared with the final revised figure of 763,000 acres last season, which produced 354,000 bales."

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Yesterday London gold prices declined one penny to £7-1-7. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.13 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted 4.91 5/32. London silver prices improved 3/16d to 20 13/16d. India bought with small offerings. Later on the market was quietly steady. There were buyers at fixed prices but sellers were reserved. Montreal futures were 10 points up. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 9/16. In the local market there was increased selling in silver which depressed prices while gold was quiet.

GOLD.—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	35	0	6
Posh	35	0	6
Magh	35	0	3
SILVER—			
Ready	51	0	0
Posh	51	1	0
Magh	50	13	0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Jan 14

"Messrs. Mocatta and Goldsmid state that Indian re-selling continued intensified by reports from Washington that the U. S. Government was somewhat uneasy regarding the continuance of the Silver Programme. Otherwise activity was very small and in view of the fact that India has been the mainstay of the market during the past year lower prices are probable, unless India re-appears as a buyer. This week's large shipment to India represents chiefly filling of previous contracts, thereby reducing the bull position. Stocks of silver in London are estimated at 3,000,000 Ounces against 4,000,000 Ounces in the week before."—Reuter.

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Jan 16

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 58,79,882 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America by the P. and O. mail steamer Cathay on Saturday.

The steamer carried ten shipments of gold of the following description: Bar gold valued Rs. 9,34,143 for London; Rs. 3,56,968 and Rs. 1,66,714 for New York via London; Rs. 9,73,529 for London, optional Amsterdam, Paris, New York, Rs. 3,73,643, Rs. 6,06,146 and Rs. 5,58,783 for London Optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; Rs. 14,91,420 and Rs. 2,79,725 for London, and Rs. 1,38,751 for London, optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam.

The total value of gold so far exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard is Rs. 2,91,61,29,536.

General Long Liquidation

FORWARD SHARES DECLINE

Absence Of Support

BOMBAY: January 16.

As pointed out yesterday, Professional Bulls are holding aloof, allowing the market getting liquidated.

Weak holders were getting tired and were found liquidating their holdings which resulted in a general decline in prices.

All shares on the forward list were marked down with a marked absence of any important support.

There was occasional rally on short covering, but it met with increased selling and the undertone was easy.

Tata Steel, Cotton Textiles, Cement and Hydro-Electric shares ruled easy. It appears that in view of great activity during the early days of the month, the market is now getting adjusted.

The rise which was overdone under Bull support and forced liquidation left the market in a weak state and now it is under the process of liquidation, which looks like continuing in the near future.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

		Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	307	8
250	B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	910	0
100	Century	201	4
100	Central India (Rs. 4)	295	0
100	Colaba (nil)	153	2
100	Coorla	95	0
250	Davia	60	0
250	Dawn (Rs. 10)	400	0
1	E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	8
100	Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	125	0
100	Gokak (Rs. 2-8)	221	4
1000	Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1725	0
100	Indore	48	12
100	Khatau (Rs. 2)	92	8
100	Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	277	8
250	Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	685	0
250	Madras United N	11	0
1000	Morarji (nil)	985	0
250	Modei	71	0
50	Mysore (Rs. 3)	105	0
200	New Great (nil)	195	0
100	Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	57	0
100	Phoenix (10)	327	8
25	Sassoon Silk (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000	Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2250	0
50	Simplex (Rs. 1-2)	90	0
100	Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	242	8
100	Swan (nil)	101	4
500	Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,238	12
1000	Western	805	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	118	0
25-50	Central (As. 12)	36	6
500	Imperial (Rs. 30)	1575	0
125-500	I. Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	391	14
50-100	India (Rs. 2-8)	140	8
100	Reserve Bk. (Rs. 3-3-4)	137	8
5	Union (As. 4)	5	15

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi (As. 10)	41	10
100	Coimbatore	192	8
70	Gwalior (Rs. 5)	146	4
150	Indian (Rs. 24)	547	8
40	Katni Def. (Rs. 83-8-9)	2400	0
100	Katni ord. (Rs. 10)	401	4
75	Okha (Rs. 7)	321	14
10	Punjab (As. 12)	30	10
100	Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	523	12
70	United (Rs. 2-8)	169	0

INSURANCE

80-500	Empire (Rs. 14)	847	8
15-100	Jupiter (As. 12)	17	4
15-75	New India (Rs. 1-4)	45	12
20	Mercantile	48	12
200	Oriental (125)	5450	0
10-50	Vulcan (As. 8)	8	1

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old (6)	173	12
1000	Andhra Valley (45)	1716	4
10	Ajmer (As. 4)	14	6
50	Bombay Tram (Rs. 3-8)	154	1
100	Bom. Suburban (6)	215	0
10	Broach	13	8
100	Karachi (4)	267	8
100	Poona (4)	265	0
100	Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100	Tata Hydro (Rs. 5)	190	5
1000	Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1595	0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100	C Province	100	0
100	Dhond Baramati	105	8
100	Gujarat	95	0
100	Mandra Bhon	102	8
100	Pachora Jamner	99	0
100	Sara Sirajgunje	102	0
500	Tapty Valley (17-8)	767	8

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur (As. 8)	46	0
30	Tata S. Def. (Rs. 7-8)	1102	8
75	Tata Steel Ord. (Rs. 6)	284	0

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock (Rs. 5)	295	0
50	Belapur Sugar (Rs. 7)	195	0
200	Bom. Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	832	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Century (216/4) 210 198 207 202 201
Bom. Dyeing (935) 922 916 925 907 922 908 911 910
Kohinoor (285) 276 281 272 281 277
Central India (310) 301 297 301 295
New Great (202/8) 195 197 190 195 193195
Simplex (94/6) 92 90 91 90
Swadeshi (255) 248 240 243 238 243 242
Bundi (42/4) 42 41/10
I. Cement (555) 547 550 546 552 547
Punjab (31) 30/6 30/10
Shahabad (526/4) 520 517 525 523
Andhra (1712/8) 1710 1705 1710 1716
Tata Hydro (189/11) 189/1 189/6 190
Tata Power (1592/8) 1587 1585 1590 1586 1597 1595
Tram. Ord. (154/1) 154/1
T. Steel Dfd. (1126/4) 1117 1100 1112 1100 1110 1090 1115 1102
T. Steel Ord. (289) 287 285 288 282 287 282 283 284
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (177/12) 177/8 176/8 177/8
Bellapur (197/8) 195 193 195 193 196 195
B. Steam (287/8) 287/8 285
B. Burma (632/8) 620 612 621 608 620 612 613

250	B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	285 10
125	Bom. Burma (Rs. 12-8)	613 12
50	Do. Conty. (Rs. 5)	205 0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol (nil)	6 5
50	B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116 8
9	Burma Corp. (As. 8)	11 10
100	I. Bleaching (Rs. 4)	150 0
50	I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	52 0
100	I. Radio defd. (12)	550 0
100	I. Radio Ord. (15)	521 1/4
1000	Port Canning (Rs. 25)	605 0
15	Scindia (Rs. 1)	21 0
30	Premier Const. Rs. 1-1)	104 8
25	Tata Oil (nil)	21 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1578 12
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	306 4
7	p.c. Bom. Trams. (T.F.)	87 12
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	552 8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7	p.c. Katni 2nd. (T.F.)	146 4
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	13 10
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st.	107 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	102 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	161 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1602 8
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	199 6
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	177 4
7	p.c. Vishnu	692 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	103 0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	112 8
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51 8
7	p.c. Sholapur	85 4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	112 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan. 15.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	83 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	97 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	105 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	109 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	119
5 per cent 1942/47	113
3 per cent 1949/52	100 1/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York—Liverpool:—
March 176 May 182 at Cross Rate 4.91 5/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 229/8—Liverpool May 6.91 Rs. 71 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York.—
Broach A/M. 1937 229/8—New York May 12.32 Rs. 49 3/4 at Cross Rate 4.91 5/32.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 15.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/4
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 104/2
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 110/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/4
3 per cent U P Bonds 99
5 per cent 1939/44 108/3
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 111/1
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 106/12

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1945/55 120
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan 112/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 106/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 111
4 per cent M Deb 1974 110
5 per cent M Deb 1959 119
6 per cent M Deb 1954 131
6 per cent K P T 1956 131
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened at Rs. 99/5 and after touching Rs. 99/6 declined to Rs. 99/5/6 next settlement quotes 2 1/4 annas lower.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Jan. 16.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 5/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 1/2
Banks selling T T	270 1/2
Banks buying T T	268 3/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	788
Banks buying T T	803
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T from Mar. 1/8 lower	77 5/8
Banks buying T T from Mar. 1/8 lower	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 5/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81 1/8
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York London 15th instant	4.91 1/8
Japan London 16th instant	1/2 1/32
Java London 16th instant	8.92 1/4
Hongkong London 16th instant	1/3 1/32
Shanghai London 16th instant	1/2 9/16
London Paris 15th instant	105.13
London Belgium 15th instant	29.11 1/2
London Switzerland 15th instant	21.38 1/4
London Berlin 15th instant	12.20 1/2
London Stockholm 15th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York 15th instant	4.91 1/16
London Amsterdam 15th instant	8.96 3/4
London Italy 15th instant	93.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold	
14th instant	£7-1-8
15th insant	£7-1-7
Silver London Ready	
14th instant	20 5/8
15th instant	20 13/16
Silver London Forward	
14th instant	20 1/2
15th instant	20 11/16
Silver New York Ready.	
14th instant	45
15th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
14th instant	9/16 p.c.
15th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
14th instant	11/16 p.c.
15th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Quiet.

Cotton Arrivals

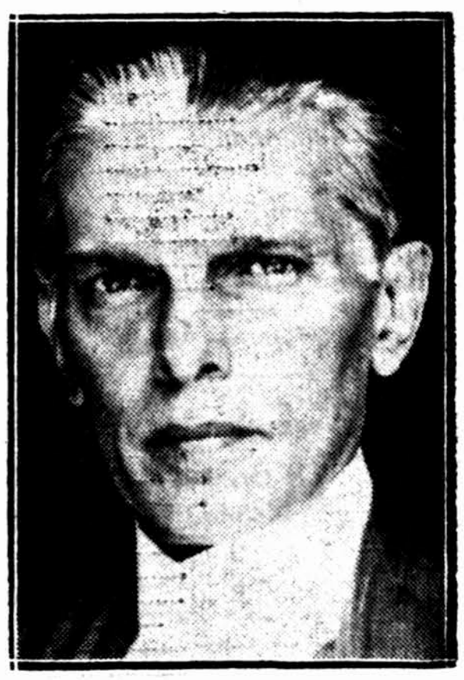
Receipts into Bombay on 15th January	28,858
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	1,057,385
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	768,371
Increase	289,014

"Only Two Parties In The Country – Congress V Imperialism"

Jawaharlal Justifies His Stand

Congress Represents The Hunger And Poverty Of The Masses, Hindu And Muslim, Who Care Little For Communal Quarrels, Tells Nehru To Jinnah

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU



MAHOMED ALI JINNAH

(BY PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.)

Mr. Jinnah has in a recent utterance taken exception to my saying that essentially there were only two parties in the country, the Government and the Congress, and he has reminded me that there was a third party and that was the Indian Muslims. In the course of this speech he has made some remarkable statements. I am rushing about from place to place in Behar and can find no time to give the careful consideration which Mr. Jinnah's speech deserves, but the importance of what he has said impels me to steal some time from an exhausting programme after a very heavy day's work to offer a few remarks.

A Family Likeness

Mr. Jinnah, it seems to me, objects to the Congress interfering with Muslim affairs in Bengal and calls upon the Congress to let Muslims alone. This objection and demand bear a strong family likeness to what Bhai Parmanand has often said on behalf of the Hindus. Mr. Jinnah's statement, means that in no department of public activity must non-Muslims have anything to do with Muslim affairs. In politics and social and economic matters the Muslims must function separately as a group and deal with other group as one nation deals with another. So also in trade unions, peasant unions, business chambers of commerce and like organisations and activities, the Muslims in India are, indeed, a nation apart and those who forget this fact commit a sin against the holy ghost and offend Mr. Jinnah

Again, who are the Muslims? Apparently only those who follow Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim League.

When Maulana Mohammad Ali joined the Congress, Mr. Jinnah tells us that he fought against the Muslims. It was a small matter that scores of thousands of Muslims were members of the Congress then and millions sympathised and co-operated with it. Being outside the fold of the Muslim League and not following Mr. Jinnah's lead, they can be presumed to be other than Muslims. Presumably, according to Mr. Jinnah, powerful Muslim organisations in the Punjab and in Bengal, like the Ahrars and the Kisan parties, being outside the fold of the Muslim League, are not really Muslim. We have a new test of orthodoxy.

What exactly Mr. Jinnah would like us of the Congress to do with the large numbers of Muslims in the Congress. I do not know. Would he like us to ask them to resign and go on bended knees to him? And what shall I say to the great crowds of Muslim peasants and workers who come to listen to me? All this seems to me an extraordinary and harmful doctrine and most unjust to the Muslims.

To-day's Realities

His reference to a third party is also far from nappy or complimentary to the Muslims. Between British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism he would have them remain as a political group apart, apparently playing off one against the other and seeking communal advantage even at the cost of the larger public good. I am totally unable to think along these or any other communal lines and with all deference to Mr. Jinnah, may I suggest that such ideas are medieval and out of date. They bear no relation whatever to modern conditions and modern problems which are essentially economic and political Religion is both a personal matter and a bond of faith, but to stresss religion in matters political and economic is obscurantism and leads to the avoidance of real issues.

In what way are the interests of the Muslim peasant different from those of a Hindu peasant or those of a Muslim labourer or artisan or merchant or landlord of manufacturer different from those of his Hindu prototype? The ties that bind people are common economic interests and in the case of a subject country, especially a common national interest. Religious questions may arise and religious conflicts may take place and they should be faced and settled, but the right way to deal with them is to limit their sphere of action and influence and to prevent them from encroaching on politics and economics To encourage a communal consideration of political and economic problems is to encourage reaction and go back to the middle ages. It is an impossible attempt, for it ignores realities

The realities of to-day are poverty and hunger and unemployment and the conflict between British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism. How are these to be considered communally? There are, of course, many groups and parties and odd individuals in the country to-day, but historically speaking the present contest lies between Imperialism and Nationalism All third parties and middle and undecided groups have no real importance in this historic sense. They have consequently no great strength and they function only in elections and the like and fade away at other times. The Congress represents Indian Nationalism and is thus charged with a historic destiny because of this. It is the only organisation which has developed a vast prestige in India and the strength and will to stand up against British Imperialism.

Mr. Jinnah's "Third Party"

Thus, in the final analysis, there are only two force's in India to-day—British Imperialism and the Congress representing Indian Nationalism. There are other vital forces in the country representing a new social outlook, but they are allied to the Congress. The communal groupings have no such real importance in spite of occasional importance being thrust upon them. Mr Jinnah leads a party in the Legislative Assembly. The members of that party have shown the most remarkable independence of each other and of the party. Why is that so? Because no common principle or policy binds them and at the touch of any real problem they break apart. That must also be the inevitable fate of communal parties.

There is no question of dictators and camp followers. The Congress is a democratic organisation with its roots deep down in the Indian soil. Its doors are open to every Indian who believes in independence for the deminant issue is that of independence to enable us to get rid of poverty and the exploitation of the people. It may make mistakes, but it tries always to think in terms of the nation and in terms of national freedom and deliberately to avoid a narrower or a communal outlook.

I Know The Masses

What does the Muslim League stand for? Does it stand for the independence of India—for anti-Imperialism? I believe, not. It represents a group of Muslims, no doubt highly estimable persons, but functioning in the higher regions of the upper middle classes. I come into greater touch with the Muslim masses that most of the members of the Muslim League I know more about their hunger and poverty and misery than those who talk in terms of percentages and seats in the Councils and places in the State Service. I have had vast Muslim audiences in the Punjab and elsewhere. They did not ask me about the communal problem or percentages or separate electorates. They were intensely interested in the burden of land revenue or rent, of debt of water rates, of unemployment and the many other burdens they carry.

As President of the Congress I have the honour and privilege to represent the innumerable Muslims throughout the country who have taken a valiant part in the struggle for freedom, who have suffered for the great cause of independence and who have stood shoulder to shoulder with others in our historic fight under the banner of the Congress. I represent the many brave Muslim comrades who still stand in the front ranks of our forces and who have been true to the Congress through the strain and stress of past years. I represent the hunger and poverty of the masses, Muslim as well as Hindu, the demand for bread and land and work and relief from the innumerable burdens which crush them they urge to freedom from an intolerable oppression. I represent all this because the Congress represents it and I have been charged by the Congress to hold aloft its principles and the torch that it has lighted to bring hope and strength and brightness to the dark corners of our land and to the suffering hearts of our people.

Congress Welcomes All Co-operation

The Congress welcomes all co-operation. It has repeatedly stressed the need for a joint front against Imperialism. It will co-operate with pleasure with the Muslim League as with other organisations, but the basis of this co-operation must be anti-Imperialism and the good of the masses. In its opinion no pacts and compromises between landfuls of upper class people and ignoring the interests of the masses have any real or permanent value. It is with the masses that it deals. It knows that the masses Hindu and Muslim, care little for communal questions. They demand urgently and insistently economic relief and in order to obtain this political freedom on this broad basis there can be the fullest co-operation between all the elements in the country who seek the good of the people as a whole and their freedom from Imperialism.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. INTERFERENCE

NAGPUR: Jan. 16.

A special meeting of the Nagpur Municipality was adjourned as a mark of protest against Government interfering with elections and adopting repressive policy by launching prosecution under Section 124-(A) against Mr. Brijlal Biyani, Berar Congress leader.

The adjournment motion was carried unanimously.—United Press.

WON'T ATTEND PARTY TO GOVERNOR

Decision Of U. P. Congressmen In Allahabad Municipal Board

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 16.

The Congress members of the Allahabad Municipal Board who form the majority group in the Board, have decided not to participate in the tea party, which his Excellency the Governor of United Provinces will be given this afternoon.

This is the first time that his Excellency paid a visit to the interiors of Allahabad city. His visit this morning was in connection with the work of the City Improvement Trust.—United Press.

RAGS, BONES AND BOTTLES FOR WAR

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

The collection of rags, bones, bottles etc has been put on a nation-wide official basis by the publication of orders to Nazi leaders for a house to house collection of these sources of war material. School children and the Hitler youth will paticipate in the work of collecting such unconsidered trifles as silver paper bottletops and bones—Reuter.

MISS WERNER MURDER SUSPECT RELEASED

PEIPING, Jan. 16.

The British subject who was detained in connection with the murder of Miss Pamela Werner has been released owing to lack of evidence against him.—Reuter.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE

THIS UNIVERSE OF OURS

Not A Bursting Bubble

The Universe may not be expanding after all. This is the main conclusion of Professor Hubble's recent lectures.

For some time the imagination of the man in the street has been stimulated by the Einstein-Eddington picture of the whole universe behaving like a bursting bubble.

The reason for this that it seemed likely that all nebulae visible through our instruments were retreating away from us in every direction, at huge speeds. The farther away a nebula happened to be, the faster it seemed to be moving from us.

The evidence for this was that the dark lines that cross the spectrum, or rainbow, of these nebula were all shifted out of position in a way that could best be explained by supposing the source of light to be receding.

But this theory made it necessary to suppose that we were looking at the universe from the centre and at a very special moment of its history. There is no reason to suppose that we occupy such an important spot in the universe, nor that the present is a particularly important moment in its history.

Astrophysicists are now looking for another explanation of the "red-shift." If they succeed the Universe may turn out to be far more stable than has been recently thought. Not that it will in any way affect the practical uncertainties of life.——"News Chronicle."

NEW TEST FOR EARTH'S AGE

American Scientist Says It Is 2,000 Million Years Old!

Further refinements in methods for determining the age of the earth which promise for the first time to establish reasonably accurate dates for the various geological periods were recently reported by Dr. Alfred C. Lane, Emeritus Professor of Geology at Tufts College, Boston.

Much progress has been made recently in studies of the earth's age by determination of the rate of decay of the radioactive rocks containing uranium and radium, and their disintegration products, consisting of a special type of lead and of helium gas. Uranium and radium disintegrate at a definite rate which has been found to be constant under all conditions.

But whereas uranium has a half-life time of 4,500,000,000 years, radium has a half-life time of only 1,700 years.

2,000 MILLION YEARS OLD!

"If you have a definite quantity of popcorn", Dr. Lane stated, "and you know the rate at which they pop, you could tell by counting the kernels that have not yet popped how long the popping process has being going on. Similarly, you can determine the age of the earth by determining the amount of uranium that is still left and comparing it with the amount of the special form of lead into which the uranium has disintegrated".

Since it takes uranium 4,500,000,000 years to disintegrate to half its original amount. Dr. Lane, stated, the finding of an equal amount of lead with the uranium would indicate that the earth was 4,500,000,000 years old. Actually, it is found that only two-tenths of the uranium has disintegrated into lead. That shows that the earth is about 2,000,000,000 years old.

Puzzling Motions Of Planets

Littleton's Theory Explains Origin Of Solar System

To gaze at the stars is to ask questions. How did sun and planets come into being? Is every one of the thousand million suns revealed by photography the center of a solar system, asks the "New York Times."

According to the theory that has long prevailed, remarks the journal, a colossal star swam into our part of the heavens and by sheer gravitational might pulled out of it long streamers of gas. The wanderer passed on. Out of the steamers the planets were condensed. The odds against such an encounter—many stars are either double, which means that they cannot have planetary systems, or variables which rhythmically flare up and die down in a way incompatible for warming a life-sustaining planet uniformly—are about a hundred million to one.

"WANDERING STAR" THEORY.

This tale of a wanderer that pulled world-stuff out of the sun is incredible. It does not explain the observed angular momentum—why, among other things, the outer planets should have almost uniform days of some ten hours and why the sun, which still contains most of the matter in the solar system, should turn so slowly. So we find Sir James Jeans, chief protagonist of the wandering-star theory, reluctantly compelled to admit its invalidity.

Mr. R. A. Lyttleton, a young Cambridge physicist, now at Princeton, has developed a theory which assumes that, like many another in the universe, our sun was originally attended by a companion at about the present distance of Neptune. Again a wanderer appeared. He disturbed this happy marriage by colliding with the companion, whirling it off into space, then himself departing in a different direction. In the separation a long filament was dragged out—the mingled stuff of both bodies. Part of this, moving too slowly to escape the sun's gravitational clutch, was the raw material of the planets. Satellites were formed by encounters among the embryo planets. Professor Russell commends this theory in the Scientific American and finds that it explains perfectly how all the planets acquired their puzzling motions. And Professor McCrea writes in Nature that "Lyttleton's theory is the most successful attempt hitherto made" to explain the origin of the solar system by ordinary mechanics.

STARRY EPICS.

There are still other mathematical books of genesis. Professor Gustaf Stromgren sees the beginning of the solar system in the explosion of a star, with planets condensing from resultant rings of gas and acquiring their motions through friction with the gas. Professor E. A. Milne would have us believe that time is different out where Pluto and Neptune revolve, that the sun had no beginning and that if we would only think of time dynamically the origin of the solar system would not be so puzzling.

No matter who may be right or wrong, one thing at least is clear. These scientists have imagination. Here they are projecting themselves back three billion years, picturing titanic masses and forces at work, writing epics as grand as any written by Homer or Dante. Theirs is the greatest of all themes.

X-RAY MAY PROVE DEATH RAY

Can the age of a man be determined by X-ray photographs of his elbow joints?

The point is of vital importance to two young Arabs, sentenced to death in Palestine under the Emergency Regulations for having fired on troops near Nablus in August.

Unless they are 18 the extreme penalty cannot be carried out. No birth certificates are available, and the only evidence of age is stated to be X-ray photographs of their elbow joints.

Last month a petition was lodged with the Privy Council on their behalf for leave to appeal against the death sentence.

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CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

We had the pleasure to have Sjt. Gijubhai Badheka of Shri Dakshnamurti Bal Mandir, Bhavnagar, who presided at the last All-India Children's Gathering, amonst us last week. I had the privilege to be his host, so really I got a very good opportunity to form greater friendship with him.

At Hyderabad, where we had met for the first time, we were not able to be with each other as I was busy with my work and he had his own appointments. But here now although he had to attend to his various engagements, yet he was with me during nights —so we got a very good chance to come nearer to each other.

I found out that we had many things common between us. Of course, by this I do not mean to compare myself to this great personality. In contrast with him, I am practically nothing. All the same, I feel, apart from our personal habits, our ideals of doing something for the children's cause were also more or less the same.

Perhaps our field of working is different. He is doing his work through the Bal Mandirs—And our Association admits children of any school and place. Nevertheless our aim is one, "to give education through entertainment." Whereas he can meet children every day, our workers meet the children only once a week, or at the most twice a week.

Of course we also have a Bal Mandir at Karachi. But that is only one of our activities. We attempt at meeting children throughout the country. Really speaking, the children of our land do require some such kind of entertainment. For all the six days of the week they have to drudge along in their classes. And these meetings on Sundays prove a real happiness to them.

Sjt. Gijubhai agreed with me in this, and he has now promised to work for "Balkan-ji-Bari," the All-India Children's Association. He would be spreading its message and trying to open its branches throughout the country. Thus will the children's movement in India go a step forward. And for this co-operation that he has promised, we must offer our heartfelt thanks to him.

THE CHILDREN'S FUNCTIONS.

Amongst the various other items of programme arranged in connection with Sjt. Gijubhai's visit to Bombay, a children's gathering was organised at Khar on Thursday, 7th January last from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. Children, not only of Khar, but also from Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Bandra, Matunga, Parel, Dadar, and Bombay City attended.

It was a joy to see these small groups coming from various places under the guidance of certain elders, interested in the movement. So for the first time children of the "Balkan-ji-Bari" belonging to the different centres of Bombay City and suburbs had the occasion to meet at Khar, where the first branch of the All-India Children's Association was started about two years back.

Children proposed, seconded and supported the resolution of requesting Sjt. Gijubhai to preside over the deliberations of the day. They spoke highly in appreciation of his work, and they also garlanded him. Then, a nice programme of songs, dialogues, stories, etc., etc. was gone through. At the end, Sjt. Somabhai and Mr. Pinakim gave some songs and Sjt. Gijubhai himself also related a story.

The function ended with the thanks-giving by Sjt. M. J. Parmer, Secretary of the Khar Children's Association, and the singing of the National Anthem, "Vande Mataram." All children returned home safely carrying with themselves the happy memories of the function. Sjt. Gijubhai also left for his place the next morning—and I trust he too must have remembered our little children for some time during his journey.

THE QUARREL.

A little explained,
A little endured,
A little forgiven,
The quarrel is cured.

CHASED BY A HORSE

Dear Dada

My friend and I went for a walk on a common and we came to a large clay pit. The sides sloped steeply and below is a factory where the clay is made into bricks. Seeing some pretty flowers growing on a ledge a little way down, I went to pick them and left my friend on the path above.

I had barely plucked them, when I heard my friend called out, "Quick, here's a horse!" and with that she ran down towards me. We both scrambled down the sides and only just in time, for above us appeared a huge, grey cart horse. It plunged down the slope after us and on we ran, but this was not easy, for the clay clung to our feet.

The horse must have been scared by our screams, for it turned and, climbing to the top, disappeared from our view. We hurried home, none the worse, except for clay plastering our legs and shoes.

Your loving,
Freda Morris.

A GOOD LITTLE GIRL

The wind was blowing very hard. Two boys were on their way to school. In the street they met an old man, who could hardly walk.

Just as they passed him, the wind blew the old man's hat off. It was carried quickly up the street; but the old man was not able to run after it. "My boys, please stop the hat, else I shall lose it!" cried the old man.

But the boys stood still, and only laughed. They thought it fine fun to see the hat blown about. Just then a little girl who was going to the same school came up.

Without waiting to be asked, she ran at once and caught the hat. Then she brought it back to the old man. And before giving it to him, she carefully wiped it.

"Thanks, my dear," he said, "you are kind."

The children went onward to school. The teacher had seen everything from one of the windows.

When lessons were over, he told the children in the school all about the old man's hat.

Then he went to his desk and took out a pretty picture-book, which he gave to the little girl for her kindness.

Inside the cover her name was written, and beneath it this verse:

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make this earth an Eden
Like the heaven above."

—Sent by Bro. M. K. Memmon.

NAPOLEON'S DEBT.

Near the close of Napoleon's career, while Europe in arms, was crowding upon him, the Emperor (Napoleon) found himself in a desperate and hopeless conflict on the very plain at Brinne, where in childhood he had reared his fortification of snow.

He sought an interview with an old woman from whom he had often purchased milk and fruit.

"Do you remember a boy by the name of Bonaparte", inquired Napoleon, "who formerly attended this school?".

"Yes, very well", was the answer.

"Did he always pay you for what he bought?"

"Yes", replied the old woman, "and he often compelled the other boys to pay when they wished to defraud me".

"Perhaps he may have forgotten a few francs," said Napoleon, "and here is a purse of gold to settle out any outstanding debt which may yet remain between us".

KHEM K. MAHTANI.

THE WATER BUTT.

One day, two farmers were quarrelling over a butt of water. One said that it was nearly half full while the other claimed that it was more than half full of water. Their words became heated.

At last an old farmer came there. He asked the reason of their quarrel. They told him the whole thing and asked him to judge properly. He asked for a pot. But none was handy.

So he tilted the butt until the water came upto the top edge without running over. But water

THE BABY WITH A DOLL.

The Young in the clothes of the Old!

Children of the Snows send you their greetings from the cold countries. How happy are their smiles!

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

did not reach upto the brim. Had it been submerged the point there would have been more than half water. So there was less than half water.

Sent by Bro. S. D. Kanthi.

QUESTIONS.

1. Who has made the greatest number of motor-cars?
2. Who was the first president of U. S. A.?
3. Who wrote: "As you like it"?
4. What coin is exactly an inch in diamater?
5. Which is the highest point of England?

ANSWERS.

1. Henry Ford; 2. George Washington; 3 Shakespeare; 4. A half-penny; 5. Scafell Pike.

Sent by Bro. K. Narayan.

RIDDLES IN RHYMES.

Thousand begins and thousand ends it,
Five hundred is seen in the middle, which is preceded and
Succeeded by the first of all letters. Will you tell me who am I?

Answer: MADAM.

Two semi-circles and a line to meet
Two straight lines and a curvey line under it;
Three fourth of a cross and a double of
Two straight lines and a line to meet;
One semi-circle and a line to it,
The whole is something which we daily eat—What is it?

Answer: BREAD.

My first is a three-fourth of a cross
My second is a triangle with legs.
My third is a short straight line,
And my fourth is a small right angle,
Now say who I am?

Answer: TAIL.

My first three letters denote that which is not old; my second three denote weight; my whole is the name of the famous mathematician who never married. Who am I?

Answer: (NEW) (TON) NEWTON.

CHARADE.

My first is an adverb in frequent use,
My second's a musical note;
To accept of my whole you will not refuse,
'Twill your ease and comfort promote.

Answer: SOFA.

—Sent by Bro. Jacob Lssacs.

DRAWING A PIG.

Even those who think themselves clever artists will be humbled when they play this game. Each member of the party has a piece of paper and a pencil. At a word given by the leader, every one closes his eyes, and draws on the slip of the paper the outline of a pig, not forgetting to put it in the eye.

No one must see what he has done till the leader gives permission. The result of drawing pigs in this manner would be surprising.

—Sent by Bro. Prahalad Singh.

LINE BALL

The players form into two parties and stand in parallel lines about six or eight yards apart. Each side has a tennis ball, and they are thrown by those at the head of the line first to each other and then to the second player on the opposite side. After he has thrown the ball he runs to the bottom of the line and the ball continues to be thrown to the succeeding players in the two lines. Should a player drop the ball he or she falls of the game.

—Sent by Sis. Sarla Mehta.

LET ME TELL YOU?

In France a boy is asked when he leaves School what he knows, in America what he can make, in Germany what he can do, but in England what sort of a person he is.

The latest application of wireless is to typewriters, which automatically receive wireless messages and type them out, and can also be used to send typewritten matter "Over the air".

With its length of 172 miles, the Nicaragua canal (in America) would be much the longest in the world. The Gota canal in Sweden claims the honour of being the longest in existence with a length of 115 miles, as against the hundred miles of Suez canal, the 61 miles of Keil canal and the mere 50 of the Panama canal.

The greatest literary speed merchant is an Irish professosr whose record is 4,200 words per minute. He can read through a long novel in half-an-hour. He has trained himself to take in the whole meaning of a sentence, a paragraph and then a page at a glance.

—Sent by Bro. Edward Francis.

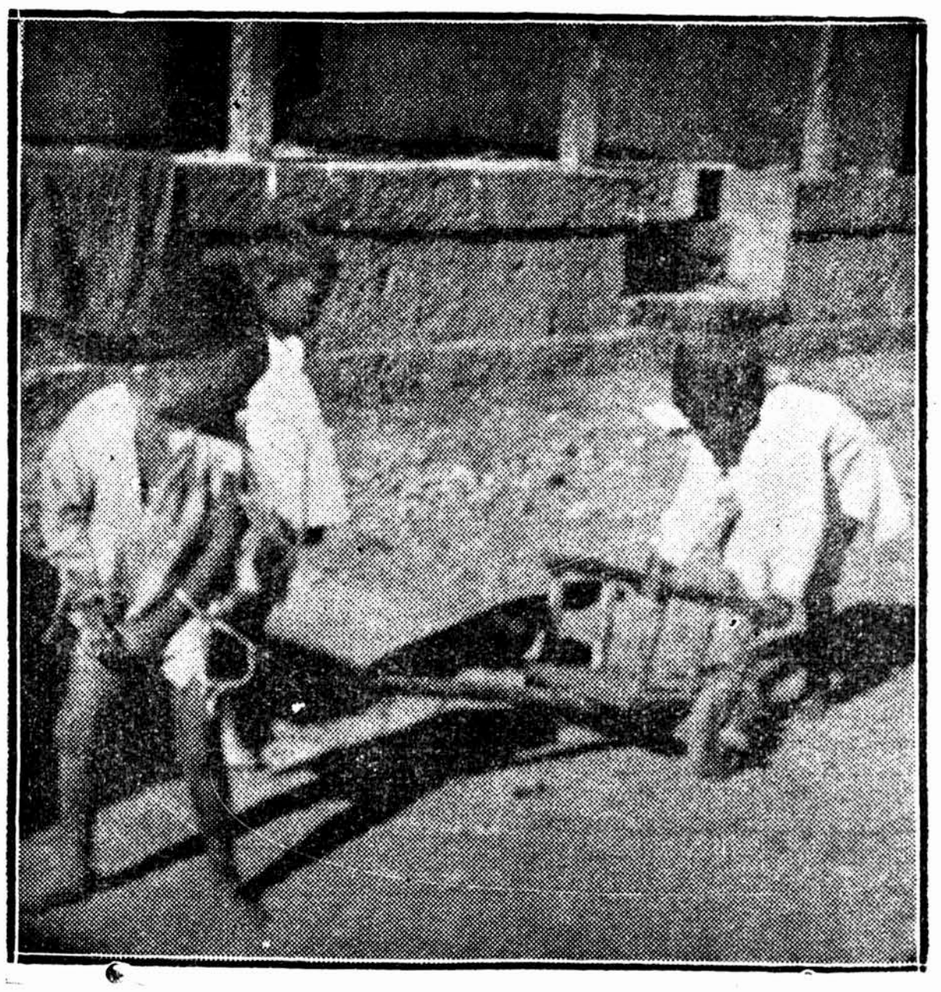
NOT LIKELY!

The convicts at a certain prison seemed very dissatisfied, so the Governor, who was noted for his kindness, addressed them while they were all on parade.

"I have given you your own cinema, various entertainments, and even allowed you to play football, and yet you still complain," he cried "What more do you want?"

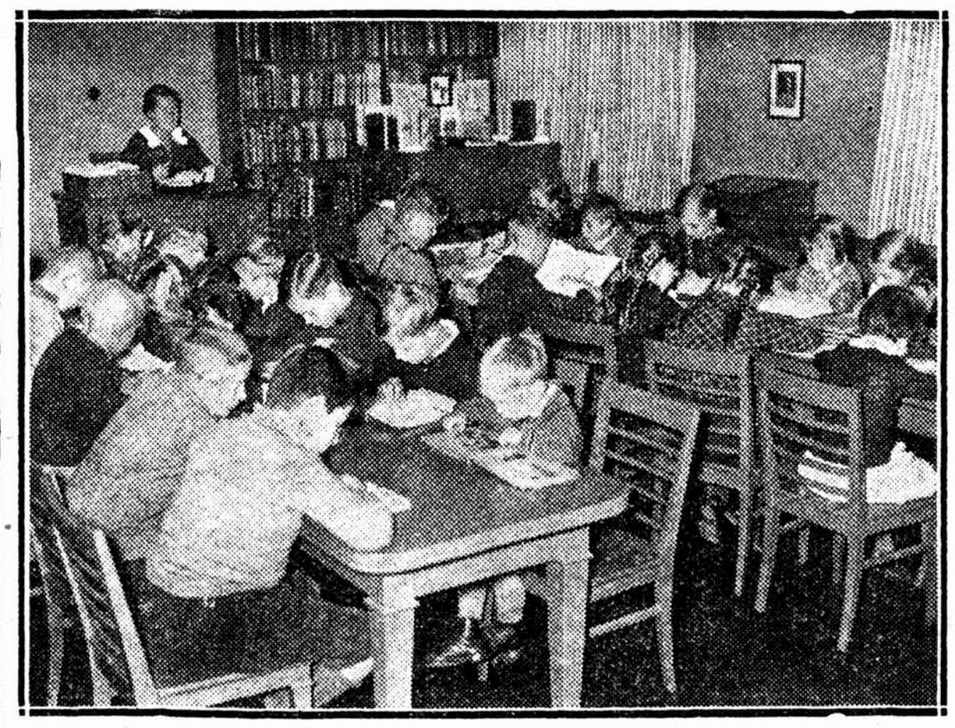
"Let us all have a cross-country run!" suggested several prisoners in chorus.

—Sent by Sis. Madhuri Chitnis



THE POOR CHILDREN'S PLAY.

(Photo by Mohite).



A WELL CONDUCTED KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL IN GERMANY.

A CATCH QUESTION

A woman had six daughters and each of the girls had a brother. How many children were there?

Answer: Seven. There was only one brother.

—Sent by Sis. Malti Vijayakar.

AND LIKE IT, TOO

Little Nellie had never seen a peacock before. "Oh, mummy," she cried when she caught sight of one, "do look over there. There is a bunch of flowers walking about."

—Sent by Rusi Irani.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become companions and elders wishing to be helpful can also be enrolled either as associates or patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour, creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,
Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

A young fellow had just been introduced to a very deaf old man.

'I beg your pardon', said the old man. 'I didn't quite catch your name.'

'Rutt, Rut,' bellowed the young man. 'R-U-T-T.'

'Eh, no' answered the old man. 'I take a drop occasionally.'

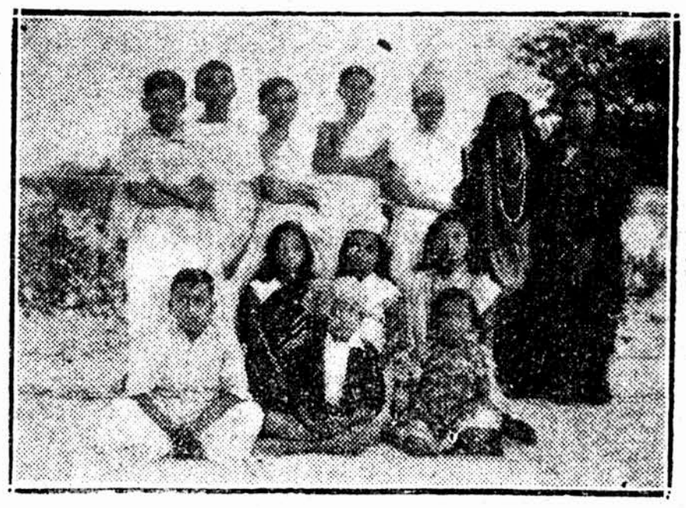
* * * *

Two yokels were talking in the village pub and one remarked that he had a ticket for the police sports.

He said: 'What do this mean, Garge, on the ticket—'Not transferable'?"

His friend replied: 'Well, you fool, doesn't thee know what that do mean? That do mean that if thee doesn't go, they won't let thee in.'

Little [illegible] of the Hyderabad (Sind) Bal Mandir acting a song of moral lessons.



staged Tagore's "Sacrifice" ('Bisarjan'), at Bhuru Hall recently.

Sport From All Quarters

RETURN OF T. C. LOWRY

Probably Will Captain The New Zealand Tourists

English cricket enthusiasts will welcome the news that T. C. Lowry, the old Cambridge captain and brother-in-law of A. P. F. Chapman, is a strong candidate for the captaincy of the New Zealand team to tour this country in the summer. Lowry, who has been out of the game for some time owing to the claims of his sheep farm in the Rangitikei district, has taken it up once more and has been making 300-mile journeys to Wellington each week to play in one-day matches. He is almost certain to play for Wellington in the match against the M. C. C. starting on March 24. Lowry was extremely popular when he led the New Zealand teams over here in 1927 and 1931 and had considerable success with the bat—and there are few more enterprising batsmen to watch. In the 1927 tour he scored 1,503 runs including centuries, and took 25 wickets. In 1931 his aggregate was 1,290 runs, including two centuries. He also captained New Zealand against the M. C. C. team which visited New Zealand under A. H. H. Gilligan. Included in the new side may be E. W. Tindill, who was one of the 'All Blacks' five-eighths last season. He played against England at Twickenham, and will be best remembered for his skill in dropping goals. Tindill is also a splendid wicket-keeper, and was

(Continued in Col 4)

This happy photo of ex-King Edward and Mrs. Wallis Simpson was made at an Ascot race meeting last summer, when the big issue of the moment was not the retention or loss of an empire, but the outcome of a horse race.

BODY-LINE BOWLING

C. B. Fry Says Australia's Fast Bowler Tried It

Australia went to war with the M.C.C. because of the alleged "body line" bowling by Larwood in the last tour, and to create a more peaceful atmosphere, Larwood was kept at home this time. But according to C. B. Fry, who is watching the second test in Sydney, McCormick, the Australian fast bowler used the same methods in England's first innings as those for which Larwood was condemned.

Read what the famous "C.B." writes in the "Evening Standard."

"McCormick begins with the fastest stuff he can muster.

"In fact, the difference between this and body line bowling consists in nothing but a difference of speed and accuracy.

"Few critics will dare to tell you this, but I do. McCormick is simply bowling to bump the batsmen out by leg-side short stuff. He is scarcely good enough to succeed.

"I consider McCormick's first spell of bowling gives England open leave to bowl anything we choose, if we care to adopt shock tactics."

(Continued from Col. 1).

discovered and coached by K. C. James, the New Zealand Test wicket-keeper, now with Northants. He kept cleverly for Wellington last season and is also a fine left-hand batsman; he scored a brilliant century on his first appearance for Wellington against Auckland.

Forthcoming All-India Scout Jamboree

TWENTY THOUSAND TO PARTICIPATE IN BIG EVENT IN DELHI

A very interesting and informative talk regarding the forthcoming All-India Jamboree was given recently by Mr. K. B. Godrej, Akela Leader, Bombay Presidency, from Bombay Station. He said:

"The word Jamboree is very strange one, but it has all the necessary flavour of scontiness about it. The Chief Scout says: "After the example of the North American Indians, we call it a Jamboree'. What other name would be more suitable for the gathering of an enthusiastic crowd of you boys?

The aim and object of the Jamboree is to bring the boys of different castes and creeds and religions from different parts of the world together and train them in the art of good citizenship by enjoying each others joys, activities and experiences. They, thus understand each other and from cemented friendships which many a time for ever. It is easy to understand what far reaching effects are produced on the younger generation by their living together—cooking and eating the same food—wearing the same uniform and belonging to same brotherhood and at the same time enjoying common activities without any kind of distinction whatsoever. Can there be better training in broad mindedness than this?

SPIRIT OF GAME.

Where meetings of the adults held for fostering harmony and friendships in world is wrecked by influx of hot verbosity, the Boy Scouts lead the way in a team spirit of game and create atmosphere worthy of national and international peace and harmony. The spirit of harmony and co-operation is as necessary or perhaps more necessary in these days than ever before, not only in India, but all throughout the world. Praise be to Almighty, that the First All-India Jamboree is held at the most psychological moment in the history of India.

International Jamborees are held at different places in the world after every four year and one such Jamboree is to be held in Holland in 1937. At the International Jamborees Scouts came from different nationalities and from all corners of the world. Those scouts who are fortunate in taking part in this international gathering only know what effects are produced on the young minds of the world and what a strong foundation is built for the present and future goodwill in this world.

TWENTY THOUSAND TO PARTICIPATE.

The present All-India Jamboree will be held on old polo ground at Delhi, the Capital of India, from 1st to 7th February, 1937. It is expected that some 20,000 scouts will gather together from all corners of Hindustan. The all important news is that Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell—the Father of Boy Scout movement and the Chief Scout of the world, with Lady Baden Powell. Chief Guide and their daughter, Heather Baden Powell will visit India to take part in this great gathering. It is a matter of joy for all scouts that the Grand Old Man of the world—Lord Baden Powell will velebrate his 80th Birthday in India on 22nd January, 1937.

Scouts attending the Jamboree are expected to be up to the standard of second class scouts and they will take part in the following activities:—

Grand opening ceremony and march-past, exhibition of Handicrafts, folk dances, pageants, scout displays, boxing competition, hut building, camp gadgets, scouts-ports, scout concert, camp-fire entertainments.

All facilities for religious observances will be given at the Jamboree.

Sight-seeing expeditions will include in New Delhi ,Viceroy's House ,Purana Killa, the Imperial Secretariat, the Assembly Buildings, and in Old Delhi, the Fort the Mutiny memorial, Kashmir Gate, the Kutub Minar.

GILWELLIAN REUNION.

A reunion of Gilwellians will be held wherein all wood bade holders who are enrolled members of the Gilwell Park Group, of which the Chief Scout is the Honorary Scout-master, will meet in a conference. A few Rovers pledged for Jamboree service will attend and work on Jamboree grounds and give all round help to the Jamboree authorities.

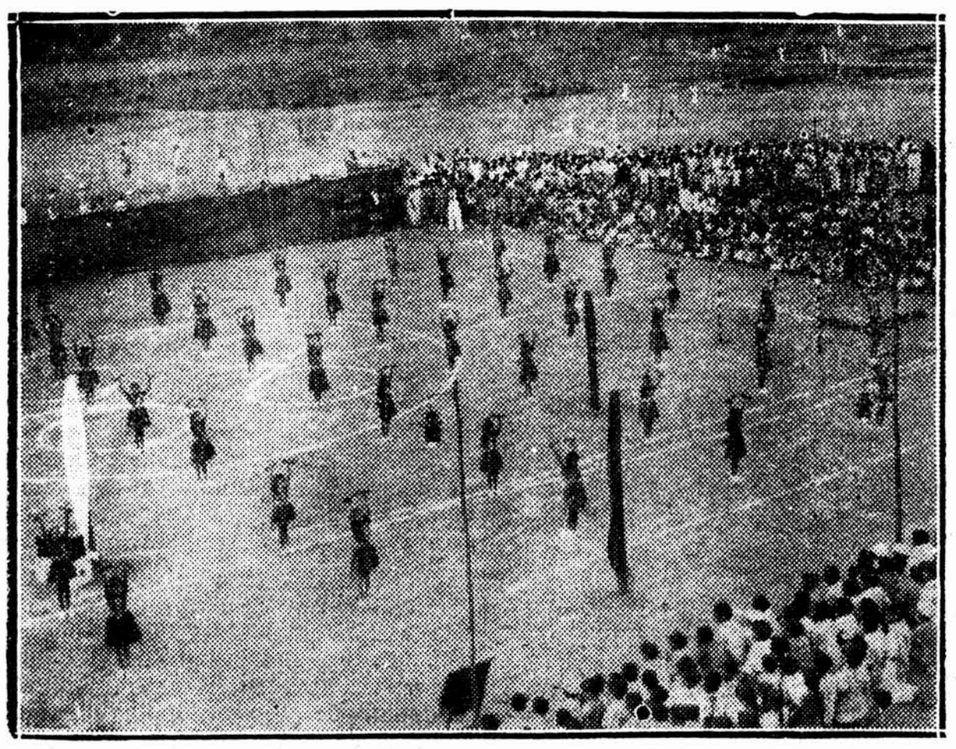
(Wolf Cubs will not be allowed to attend the Jamboree).

Bombay is working hard with a contingent of over 210 scouts and scouters. The preparations that are going on of late, show that Bombay will be second to none in smartness and efficiency. Bombay scouts will tour round the historical places at Baroda, Ahmedabad, Jaipur before reaching Delhi. A three days concentration camp will be held at Ahmedabad. Bombay scouts will take part in Displays and show the adventures of Shivaji—Advent of Portuguese in India—and coming of Parsis to Div and Sanjan (Gujerat). They will further organise a procession in dresses typical of those worn in different villages and towns in Bombay Presidency. They will put their models in the handicraft exhibition and it is hoped that the Chief Scout's bust prepared by a suburban scouter will attract all round attention. A display of mass physical drill will also be given. At the entrance of Camp, Bombay Rovers will erect a Gateway of India. None can deny the fact that Bombay is doing its best.

Let us, as a result of this Indian National Jamboree, raise the scouting efficiency in India to such a degree that the time may not be far away when we may be able to organise an international Jamboree and invite our Brother Scouts from all corners of this world to show them not only the Glory of our Motherland and what it stands for but also to show Indian hospitality and good-will.

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.



Athletic demonstration at the Shivaji Park, Dadar, by girl pupils of the Hindu Gymkhana (North).

A DOCTOR'S ADVENTURES IN MANY LANDS

(Continued from page 3)

fied to hear the most blood-curdling yells and shouts. But he bravely pushed on:—

Suddenly I emerged into a clearing, but, instead of spears and bolos, my eyes were startled with the sight of bats and balls and the fantastic picture of a savage, naked save for a string around his middle and a great wire catcher's mask before his face. An inter-village baseball game was in progress.

In Fiji, Dr. Heiser witnessed an exhibitions of fire-walking, which has often baffled white people. Just before the fire-walking took place, Dr. Heiser tied a folded handkerchief over the end of a long pole and touched some of the stones, which gave out sufficient heat to set fire to the clothes of anyone who stood too near the pit:—

At a given signal about a dozen barefoot Curomoce rushed into the pit and stepped rapidly across of its diameter. I was amazed to find when they emerged from the pit that their feet gave no evidence of burning or reddening.

My handkerchief also, after being washed clean of soot, showed no evidence of having been burned or even scorched. One explanation, though it does not quite satisfy me, was that to form an insulating air cup. each performer curled his feet to form an insulting air cup. Before this could be heated to an intolerable temperature, he had stepped to another stone. But he offers no other explanation.

In The Hurricane

In the Philippines Dr. Heiser experienced hurricane, volcanic eruption, and earthquake. In a bad hurricane, he tells us,

huge trees would be lifted up, roots and all, and go sailing off into the atmosphere. Small houses dashed after them. In the harbour, steamers of ten thousand tons, with noses pointed frantically at the open sea, with the anchors, out and steaming full speed ahead, were piled stern foremost on top of the breakwater.

Only a tithe of Dr. Heiser's experiences have been dealt with here. On his errands of mercy he has visited forty-five countries, and must have enough material for several other books. Although he naturally writes much about disease—plague, leprosy, cholera, hookworm, and all the horrors he has helped to fight—he is never morbid or dull, and even the technicalities of his profession he contrives to make interesting.—"John O'London's Weekly".

"BOMBARDIER" WELLS THE SECOND

Billy Wells, Junior, son of "Bombardier" Billy Wells, will make his ring debut in the heavyweight novice's boxing competitions at Wembley Empire Pool on January 19. Young Wells, who bears the same Christian names as his father-William Thomas—is twenty-one years old, six feet two inches tall, and weighs thirteen stones two pounds.

"I believe my son has the capabilities of becoming a good, boxer", said Wells senior recently. "At the moment he is a real novice, and time alone will tell whether he is going to be a champion.

If the boy fails at his first effort he must not get disheartened. He is shaping well and seems keen on the sport". Wells Junior was educated at Westminster School, and while there obtained his colours both for cricket and football.

"I shall do my best at Wembley", he said, after sparring with his father at Hand Cross, Sussex. "I am keen to make good, and I have listened intently to all my dad's instructions. He has taught me the straight left and a few other things." Well, we shall see.

NO MORE CASTOR OIL

Stop taking Castor Oil and other liquids that have bitter and disagreeable taste. Take instead CASTOPHENE, the sweet pleasant and effective chocolate Laxative. No swallowing, no bitter taste. At all Chemists.

NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

SUKESHA सुकेशा

(TRADE MARK)

HAIR OIL

sometime ago and now finds a luxurient growth of hair on his head. This is no miracle but simply the natural result of the special composition of the oil.

KELVIN CHEMICAL CO.
BOMBAY, 4.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.
Bombay & Madras.

You look well In LAKMÉ and feel well

Sports Wear

PULLOVERS·TENNIS VESTS
BLAZER FLANNELS·SWEATERS
SCARVES·FLANNELS

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PAIN-RELIEF HOW MUCH IS IT WORTH TO YOU?

Every thing!

BUT IT COSTS SO LITTLE AND AT THE SAME TIME IT IS OBTAINED SO PROMPTLY IF YOU RESORT TO

Saridon

YOUR SAFEST & QUICKEST PAIN RELIEVER

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

TOWARD BETTER HEALTH

LONDON'S 236 HOSPITALS ARE ALWAYS FULL!

L.C.C.'s new hospital for South London will be its 76th. It claims the largest municipal hospital service in the world. It provides for 42,000 in-patients.

On the top of that London has 160 voluntary hospitals, with 17,300 beds—which itself is over 2,000 more voluntary hospital beds than there are in all Scotland and Ireland. (Provinces have 733 voluntary hospitals, 53,580 beds).

Yet London's hospitals are always full, always needing more room, more money. On them is spent well over £10,000,000 a year: L.C.C.'s share is £5,490,000. And costs go up each year.

A SUPER HOSPITAL

Separate colour schemes on each floor, seven changes of air per hour in the operating theatre, "breathing" machines to purify the atmosphere and water, wireless in each room, soundless doors and odourless cooking....

These are some of the novel features incorporated in the £150,000 new building of the University College Hospital.

GOLF KIDNEY MAY BE JUST LUMBAGO

The "bogey" of the latest fashionable malady, "golf kidney," has been laid.

The new complaint is due to strangulation of the muscles of the kidneys through driving too strenuously. But it is extremely rare.

Actually, when a golfer feels pain in his back after week-end play, it is more often than not due to a slight touch of lumbago, or to minor strain on the back muscles (a leading practitioner told a "Sunday Express" representative.

The common colds and other forms of "temporary sickness" are a much more serious problem than "golf kidneys", since they lose England and Wales 23,000,000 working days every year.

These figures are revealed in the latest report on the position of approved societies.

SNEAKY DISEASE OF CHILDHOOD

Diphtheria Risk Easily Prevented

We know more about the prevention and cure of diphtheria, its cause, source, actions, and results than about any other infectious disease, but it still persists. It is essentially a disease of childhood, (writes Dr. C. N. Chrisman, M.D., in "Montreal Gazette.")

The vast majority of cases appear before the age of six years and it is comparatively rare after twelve It is more common among the well-cared for children of the well-to-do.

The disease is a sneaking one. The child does not feel well, may have a little fever, a poor appetite for several days. He complains of a slight sore throat, then suddenly he appears to be severely ill. On examination, a dirty grey membrane will likely appear on the tonsils and the soft palate or in the nose. There is some hoarseness and redness of the entire back part of the throat; the tonsils are not badly swollen.

The membrane develops a poison, which is absorbed into the blood stream, where it acts on the various internal organs. It affects the heart muscles and its inner lining particularly; also the kidneys and the peripheral nerves causing paralysis of the throat as well as many other parts.

The severity of the condition depends on the amount of this toxin absorbed and hence the demand for early treatment.

Fortunately we have methods to prevent all this. First we have the Schick test by which a little diluted diphtheria toxin is injected under the outer skin of the forearm. If the child is susceptible to diphtheria a reddish weal will appear at the side of injection within twenty to seventy-two hours. It does not hurt and the cost is practically nothing.

In case the weal appears, three small injections of toxin antitoxin at weekly intervals into the muscle will render the child immune for a number of years.

LIBEL IN "TRUTH"

Writer And Printer Offer Public Apology To Mr. Attlee

Mr. Clement Attlee, Leader of the Opposition, was the plaintiff in a libel action which was settled in mail week before Mr. Justice Goddard in the King's Bench Division.

Defendants were Lieut.-Colonel Graham Seton Hutchison and H. F. Lucas and Company, the writer and printers respectively of a leaflet and pamphlet entitled "Truth."

Mr. Valentine Holmes, for plaintiff, said the publication complained against appeared to have been issued by the National Workers' Party of Great Britain, of which, the leaflet stated, Colonel Hutchison was the elected leader.

Colonel Hutchison accepted responsibility for the publication of both pamphlet and leaflet.

In the publication many social, national or international evils or abuses were attributed to the machinations of Jews. In both publications the condemnation of Jews in general was accompanied by the express statement that Mr. Clement Attlee was a Jew.

The obvious suggestion was that Mr. Attlee was a party to the engineering of a world war, supporting the white slave traffic, grinding the poor and doing the various other objectionable things which were attributed, in the publications, to the Jews in general.

In truth and in fact, Mr. Attlee was not a Jew, and had no Jewish blood.

The pamphlet and leaflet had been withdrawn.

COMPLETELY INDEMNIFIED.

Mr. Attlee did not wish to secure money by way of damages and did not bring the action for that purpose.

He had been completely indemnified as regards his costs by the defendants, and in these circumstances he was willing to withdraw this action.

On behalf of the defendant, Mr. F. W. Beney said he wished to tender to Mr. Attlee a most complete and unqualified expression of apology and regret for what had been published by them concerning him.

The propaganda had been withdrawn and Colonel Hutchison had apologised.

Allowing the record in the case to be withdrawn on the terms agreed, Mr. Justice Goddard said: "The defendant had better change the name of his pamphlet otherwise he may find himself at the Old Bailey. Mr. Attlee has been very forgiving."—"News Chronicle."

WORDS FOR SMELLS

R. T. C. Of Tea-Tasters, Medicos And Chemists

A Council of wine experts, tea-tasters, gourmets, medical men and research chemists are preparing a list of new words to describe smells.

They are members of the Smell Society, founded last year by a young London lawyer, Mr. Ambrose Appelbe.

"A vocabulary of 500 new words may enter the language in this way," he told me, says a correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

"There are hundreds of descriptive words in English to identify colour through all its most subtle shades. Many, such as beige, are of recent origin.

"But we do not possess a single word which specifies a kind of smell, like that of roast turkey, mimosa, wool, or tar, for instance."

AID TO MEMORY.

Two of the newest members of the society are Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Bernard Shaw.

"Mr. Shaw sent us a banker's order without being asked," said Mr. Appelbe.

The council believes smell to be one of the richest unexplored fields left to science.

They are convinced it will have a definite place in education, and that smells will be used in the class-room as an aid to memory.

Smell may also be accepted one day as legal evidence of identification in courts of law, as it is already in Africa.

Evidence in being collected of the use of smell in mental healing, and as a determining factor in the diagnosis of disease.

One of the aims of the society is the elimination of bad smells.

Many inquiries reach the society from municipal corporations.

An American society on the pattern of the English is being formed in New York. It will be known as the Organoletics Society.

PROPHECY

I am not the first Buddha who came upon earth, nor shall I be the last. In due time another Buddha will arise in the world, a Holy One, endowed with wisdom in conduct, knowing the universe, an incomparable leader of men, a master of angels and mortals. He will reveal to you the same Eternal Truth which I have taught you—"The Last Words of Buddha."

BEGGARS, LTD.

The office of the Beggars Co., Ltd., which was run by seventeen professional beggars, at Istanbul, has been raided by the police, who state that the profits of the company last year from begging, after salaries had been paid, was £3,000.

To comfort, cool, invigorate — in health and illness anywhere — at any time.

Dr. B. N. DESAI, HYDROCELE SPECIALIST (Vadifalia, SURAT)
L. M & S.
CURES
HYDROCELE WITHOUT OPERATION
Radically, in 15 minutes. Consultation:—1st to 6th of every month in BOMBAY in SARDAR GRIHA (Hotel), Crawford Market. For Booklet of details and Certificates, send 4 As. stamps.

PRESIDENCY INSURANCE COMPANIES.
MHERWAN BLDG., Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
*POLICIES TO SUIT INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.
*BRIGHTEST BONUS PROSPECTS
*GENEROUS AGENCY TERMS.
Write now for the Prospectus and Agency Terms.

RUSSIA .... THEN AND NOW!

(Continued from page 1)

considered alarming or even annoying.

In The Famine Area

As regarding the regular stops at the various stations that were made, here the passengers were given full opportunity to barter their foodstuffs and salt for goods. Passengers coming from Tashkent carried with them bread, flour, fruit and other victuals, which, when they entered the famine-stricken areas, were exchanged for cloth, footwear and other like commodities. A bag of flour was considered huge capital in those days, one could exchange it for many precious things. And time bartering became in addition to the fuel-gathering another routine for the passengers on our train.

Many of the passengers on our train seemed to be experienced in this game, for they had already disposed of their commodities before entering the real famine area, the Volga river valley, generally known to be the most fertile of all the land of Russia. Reaching the shores of Lake Aral these enterprising gentlemen bought salt and dried fish with which to continue their enterprise in the areas of hunger.

During the course of our journey we did meet with real danger of raiders. Once an attempt was made to stop our train and some bullets lodged in the sides of the wagons, but the driver, seeing that the raiders were more hunger-stricken than bandits or enemies, increased the speed of the train and soon averted the danger. After this our usual routine continued.

We saw horrible scenes of human suffering at the railway stations of Samara and Ufa. No man having a heart that feels even a little for his fellow-man could bear to see the huge crowds of famine-stricken Russians clustering around bonfires. They looked like so many skeletons and the whole scene like a gathering of the dead. And this was quite true, they were not dead yet, but they were to die at any moment. But it was not only the famine that has ruined these heroic people, it was also the havoc of White Guardist atrocities and the interventions of the imperialists. The speculators and the remains of the old aristocracy, supported by the clerics, tried their best to worsen the miserable lot of the populace.

Our party could not bear to look upon this horrible scene; we distributed the greater part of our foodstuffs. We observed the heart-rending scenes as these lioting skeletons fought among themselves for morsels of what we threw to them through the windows of our car.

Heroic Suffering

Such were the conditions under which the heroic people of Russia lived in 1921. They suffered heroically from human and natural atrocities and shed their blood abundantly in order to maintain their political independence. The super-human struggle and sacrifices made by the people of Russia could not but bring the desired results. The people of Russia fought for and won their political independence; they not only conquered and came off victorious from their enemies but they also won their complete economic independence and to-day have reached that high level of industrial, economic, social and cultural progress which can well be illustrated in the following account.

ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.

Then And Now!

Only fifteen short years have elapsed since that time, yet to an observer of the life of Soviet Russia that period seems like centuries. In the period of those fifteen years the Soviet Union have covered a distance in the history of national development equal to that covered by America in the days that have elapsed from its founding until the present. And we have by no means come to the end of the USSR's development, on the contrary, the tempo of its progress in all fields of economic, social and cultural life are being doubled and tripled. *The other day, while addressing the delegates to the Special Congress of Soviets in his report on the new Constitution, Joseph Stalin declared from the Tribune in the Great Kremlin Palace that: "We have reached now a period of complete liquidation of capitalism in all spheres of national economy. We have reached, however, the first or lower stage of Communism. Socialism, we have still to reach Communism itself."*

The Railway System

Episodes, like the one I have just described above of my journey from Tashkent to Moscow, now seem fantastic. The railway and transport problem has not only been satisfactorily solved in general, but the Soviet railway system has now become one of the finest services in Europe, both as regards comforts for passengers and sanitary conditions and cleanliness. The Soviet third-class car is recognized as superior in many ways to the general European second and first-class. In third-class a passenger is provided not only with a fairly comfortable sleeping berth but also with bedding, clean sheets, pillows, and table lamp. In addition, there is a radio receiver in his compartment and tea is served at any time he desires it. The general progress of the railways of the USSR can be illustrated by the following facts: In 1913 the total length of railway lines in actual operation in Russia was 58.500 kilometres, while on October 11, 1936 it constituted 85.099 km. In 1935, 43,503 200 passengers and 90,062 500 tons of freight were carried by all the railways of the USSR. The total length of air lines in the USSR on October 1, 1936 was 90,000 km—34 times greater than it was in January 1, 1930.

Industrial Progress

The huge progress made by the industry of the USSR is now universally recognized. From a backward agricultural country before the revolution, to-day it occupies first place in Europe and second place in the world in the ranks of highly industrialized countries. On January 1, 1936, 574,064 industrial enterprises were registered in the USSR, of which 61,428 were large-scale industries, 25,000,000 workers and employees are engaged by Soviet industries. For the same period, 14,631 electric power stations with a total of 6,913,700 kilowatts were registered. The total output of tourist industry was 10,500,000,000 roubles; to-day this has been increased ten—fold.

From the above-mentioned facts and figures one can judge the huge progress made by the country during the past few years. This progress is due to the fact that unemployment does not exist in this country. The living conditions of the people are being improved from day to day because the profits accumulated by Soviet industry, trade, agriculture and other branches of the national economy does not go into the pockets of private individuals, but goes to the government which redistributes it among the people according to a strictly planned system based on the principle: "From each according to his ability and to each according to his labour." In addition to wages the people receive benefits in the form of education free of charge, provision for lodging, free medical service, insurance, etc.

Collective Farms

Russia, as India to-day, was a backward agricultural country, the major portion of the fertile land being the property of the landlords, well-to-do peasants (kulaks), the Tsarist government and the church. The majority of the Russian peasantry was either landless or owned a very small part of the land and was therefore doomed to suffer from hunger and poverty.

Now all the land has formally become the property of the state which in turn has given this land to the collective farmers in perpetual and free use. There are over 250,000 collective farms all over the USSR. However, the state has not only given the land in perpetual and free use to the collective farmers but has also made itself responsible for the supply of machines and other measures necessary for improving the harvesting and modernization of the methods of agriculture. All over the USSR agriculture uses 445,800 tractors, 89,600 combine harvesting machines and 2,618,000 other supplementary agricultural machines. It must be pointed out that all these machines, tractors, etc., used in agriculture are Soviet made and are of a very good quality.

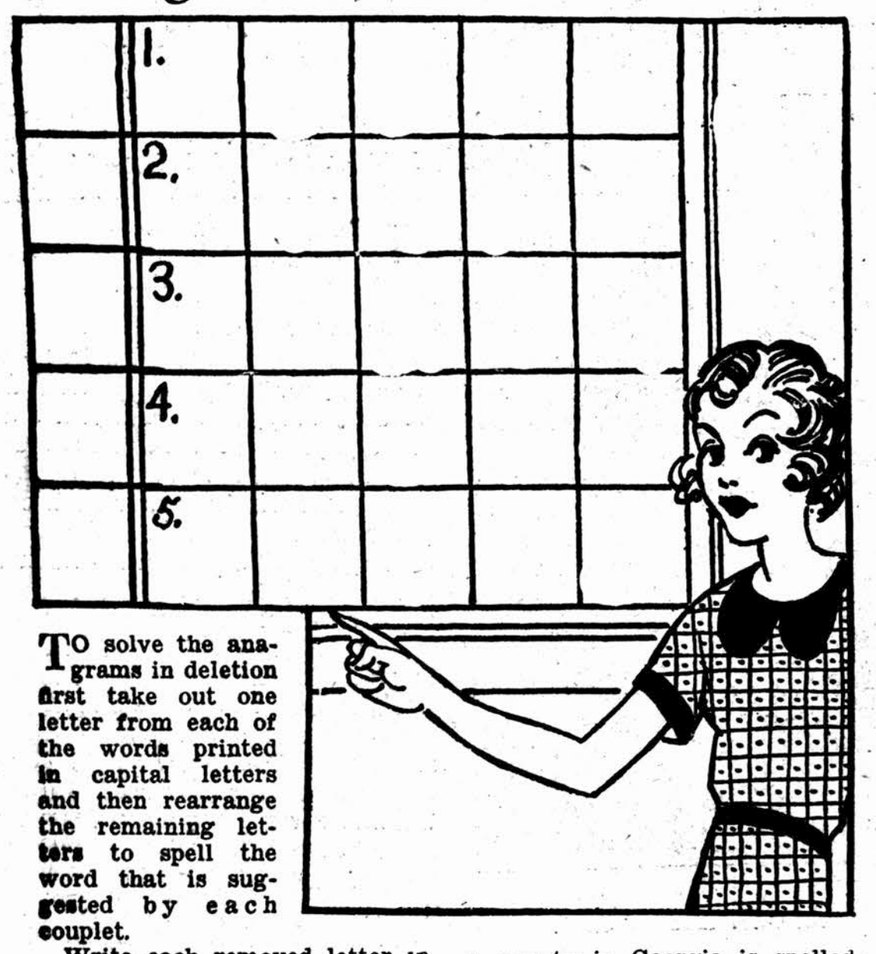
The use of machines in agriculture and the introduction of modern methods in farming has changed the formerly backward Russian peasants. They can no longer be compared to bears sleeping in dens throughout the long winter, for to-day they have become quite civilized and cultur-

(Continued on page 46)

Travellers
With the change of atmosphere in travel by air land or sea, One usually experiences stomach disorders, dizziness, headache, sea-sickness, air-sickness etc
"Amritdhara"
brings sure positive relief to all such ailments. It can also be used externally for accidents.
A phial of Amritdhara insures you against almost all diseases & accidents. Make your next trip thru "Amritdhara" in safety & comfort.
Thousands of travellers & millions of sufferers have been testifying its effectiveness since 1901. Doctors recommend it. Agents wanted abroad.
Price Rs. 2/8, Half. 1/4
AMRITDHARA
YOUR FAMILY DOCTOR
Address:- "Amritdhara" Lahore.

Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency: CHIMANLALL P. SHAH, Princess Street.

Anagrams in Deletion



TO solve the anagrams in deletion first take out one letter from each of the words printed in capital letters and then rearrange the remaining letters to spell the word that is suggested by each couplet.

Write each removed letter in the first vertical row of five squares. The anagram of each word is to be written in the horizontal rows of five squares. The verses follow:

From GRANGE a letter eliminate
And spell a new word that will make you irate.

Next drop a letter from RETAIL and arrange
The rest of the letters to signify change.

From SPRAWL, if a letter be dropped, I guess
You'll easily spell articles of dress.

From the word TRAILS take a letter and see
Something that's climbed by you and me.

Now if a letter be taken from SPROUT
A county in Georgia is spelled out.

Assemble all the letters you've dropped and spell
Creatures that normal boys love so well.

Fun With Figures

NUMBERS have many magic qualities that are fascinating. For example, here is a trick with the digits one to nine, both inclusive:

Write down these nine digits in their regular order to form the number 123,456,789. Next reverse them to form the number 987,654,321. Repeat this operation to form the same two numbers again. Now find the sum of the four numbers. Add two to the result and you should get a number composed of the same digit written 10 times.

(For solution see page 47.)

CAN YOU GUESS THIS REBUS?

IT is a very odd coincidence that the initials of this couple, who are deeply interested in each other, happen to be composed of the same two letters. The arrangement of the two letters forms a clever rebus which explains the mutual regard of the man and the girl.

The word which is the solution of the rebus is suggested by pronouncing the top letter, then think of the position of that letter in relation to the bottom letter and finally pronounce the bottom letter. This simple procedure should enable you easily to find the word in question.

Figure This Out

URBAN'S uncle has a sister, but this sister of the uncle is not Urban's aunt, as anyone naturally would think.

If the sister of Urban's uncle is not the nephew's aunt, how can she otherwise be related to Urban?

(For solution see page 47.)

Cross-Word Puzzle

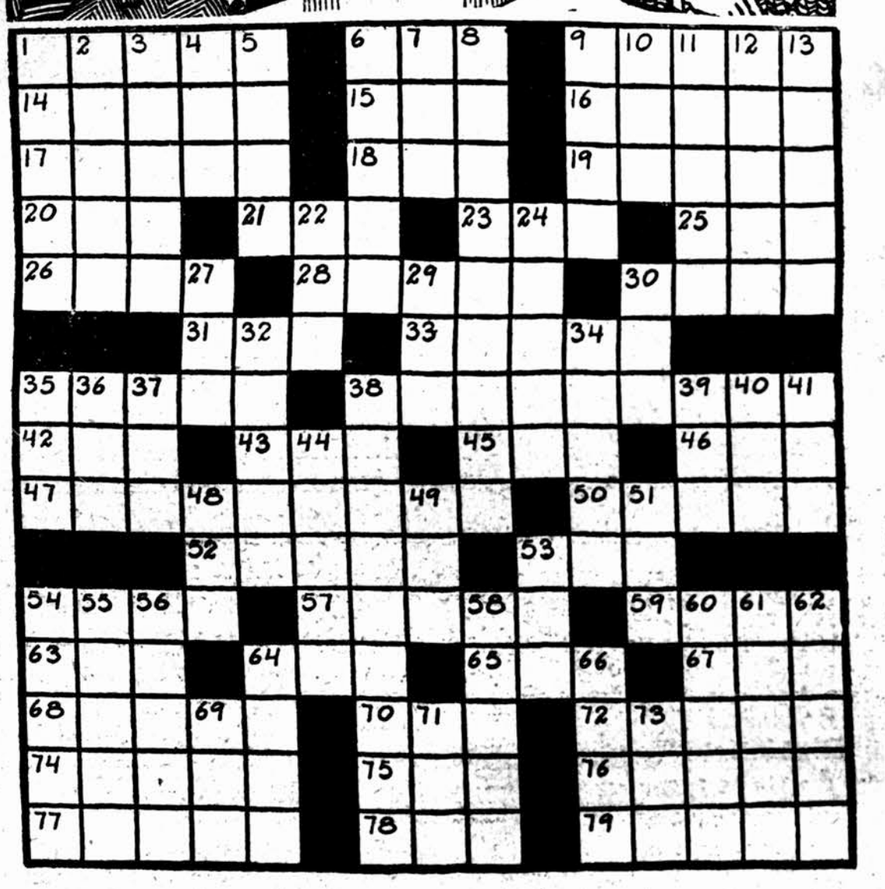
With Questions and Answers

HORIZONTAL

1—Who was the American ambassador to Great Britain in 1929 and 1930?
6—Moccasin.
9—Incline.
14—Existent.
15—Past.
16—Pertaining to a tissue.
17—Grinding.
18—A river in the state of North Carolina.
19—Expiate.
20—Finish.
21—Wager.
23—Old horse.
25—Frozen water.
26—Appear.
28—Ascended.
30—Certain days in the Roman calendar.
31—Rowing implement.
33—Implore.
35—What American political leader made the famous "crown of thorns" speech for free silver?
38—Continents.
42—Exclamation.
43—The American toadfish.
45—Member of an Indian tribe.
46—Diving bird.
47—What Greek dramatist wrote "Oedipus Rex" and "Electra"?
50—Having a thin, sharp tone.
52—Penetrate.
53—Pig pen.
54—Particle used in comparisons.
57—Public storehouse.
59—What ancient country of Greece contains the plains where the Olympic games were held?
63—Possessive pronoun.
64—American humorist.
65—Unit.
67—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
68—Who wrote "The Mill on the Floss"?
70—Cloth measure.
72—Who was premier of France during the World Disarmament Conference at Geneva?
74—Refrain from using.
75—Long narrow inlet.
76—Rugged crest of a mountain range.
77—Anglo-Saxon slaves.
78—Weight of India.
79—Female of the horse (plural).

VERTICAL

1—Elderly women.
2—Unaccompanied.
3—Who wrote "The Importance of Being Earnest"?
4—Who is the child heroine of "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
5—One of a Slavic tribe.
6—Adelina was the first name of what famous Italian singer?
7—Turkish officer.
8—What German painter revived fresco-painting at Rome?
9—A man not in the company of women (colloquial).
10—Permit.
11—Like aloes.
12—What is the middle name of the vice-president of the United States?
13—Woody plants.
22—Make a mistake.
24—Concerning.
27—Extinct flightless bird.
29—Mineral spring.
30—What ancient mountain in Crete was connected with the worship of Zeus?
32—What was the first name of the composer of the "New World" symphony?
34—Vigilant.
35—Bet in roulette
36—Greek letter.
37—Island of the Caroline group.
38—Drivers of mules.
39—None (Scotch).
40—A shell that fails to explode.
41—Upper regions of the atmosphere.
44—Performed.
48—Female of the domestic fowl.
49—Period of time.
51—Sense organ.
53—Japanese coin.
54—The ones pointed to.
55—Aids.
56—Pertaining to the doctrines of Arius.
58—Pertaining to a pole of the earth.
60—Sweetheart.
61—Angry.
62—Auctions.
64—The sweetsop.
66—An ancient country of South Assyria (Genesis X:22).
69—Native compound.
71—Prevaricate.
73—The blue and yellow macaw of Brazil.



(The solution of this puzzle will appear in our next Sunday's issue.)

Piles Radically Cured

Stops bleeding cures piles at any stage. Recommended by world-known physicians used in hospitals clinics.

HADENSA

The only safest and quickest remedy for Piles and haemorrhoidal complaints. No need of operation.

Buy from any Chemist's Stores

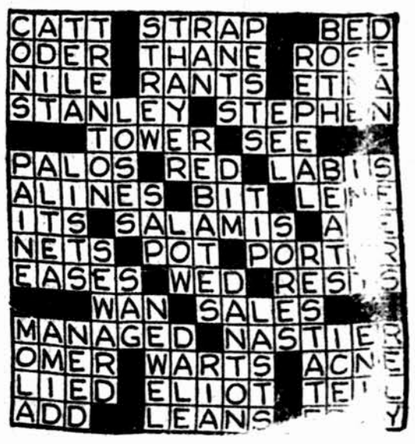
Reward Rs. 100

Magic Ring

Most powerful and brilliant. Even the most difficult object is achieved by its virtue. She whom you want, will love you by it. It gives success in examination, litigations, service, sons, riches, will recover you from your disease and will make you ever fortunate. Proving it false take that reward. No labour, No obligation. Only keep it with you.

Price Rs. 2 Only.

BENGAL MESMERISM HOUSE,
PANCHPOTA ..... BENGAL, (B.C.)



Last Week's Cross-Word Puzzle

FURNISHING A HOME

IN the following account of a young housewife's trip home from the city the name of 34 household articles, which she selected from catalogs, are concealed. Some of these are articles of furniture and some are kitchen needs. Each hidden word is found by joining two or more words or parts of words.

At the last stop of the local in Oleum, a charming lass named Ethel, who was troubled with hiccup, boarded the train. She was accompanied by a young man just over thirty. This couple attracted some attention as the girl had a tendency to dress erratically. The man, who was named Otto, managed to get a seat for his wife next to a mechanic. The seat, being covered with the latter's tools, had escaped the notice of the other passengers.

Not without considerable skill, Ethel contrived to squeeze into the seat, as the rugged laborer made no effort to remove his belongings. Besides keeping his feet on the seat opposite, this uncouth person expanded his newspaper to its utmost and did not stir one bit nor betray a trace of emotion, when the girl prodded him. Opening her briefcase, for she was a private secretary, Ethel took out some catalogs.

"It's very crowded in this car, Pet," remonstrated Otto, "can't we look at those books when we get home?"

Unperturbed by this rebuff, Ethel contemplated her catalogs.

"We're not living in a cabin." Ethel exclaimed. "I should like our home to have a rich air about it. Since we are not wealthy, we must conserve resources by buying wisely. Now, this crockery is very cheap and look—isn't that door-knob enchanting?"

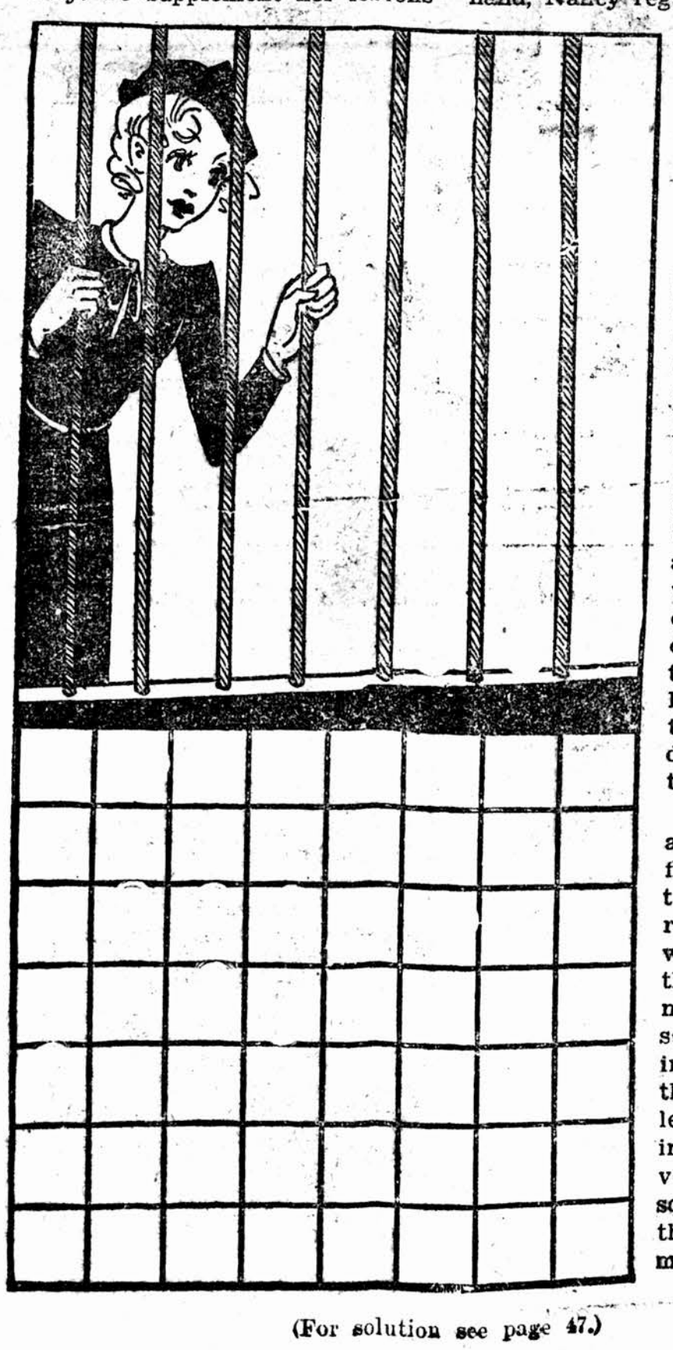
"But, Honey," protested the husband, "so far we have been doing quite well Our furnishings are not the richest, I admit, but we bought them at bargain prices and they will amply supply our requirements for keeping house."

Just then, the train plunged into a tunnel and things went black for a few minutes. Ethel took advantage of the darkness to brush the offending tools onto the floor. But when the train emerged again to the light, she discovered that her catalogs had disappeared. Ethel sulked in bitter anger the remainder of the trip, for she could not decide whether it was the rudeness of the mechanic or the smartness of her husband that had deprived her of her catalogs.

(For solution see page 47.)

Find the Hidden Animal

NANCY HIGHER is a very ardent student of natural history. To supplement her lessons in her favorite subject by studying the various animals at first hand, Nancy regularly visits the zoo. She stands for hours in front of the different cages scrutinizing the various creatures.



When Nancy visited the zoo yesterday she studied eight different animals altogether. Among them were a cat, an elephant, horse, adder, fox, antelope, elk and another animal, which kept out of sight a great deal of the time, apparently not being in the mood to undergo observation.

What was this animal? To find out fill in the horizontal rows of squares with the letters that spell the names of the seven animals in such a way that the seven letters that fall in the fourth vertical row of squares spell the name of the missing animal.

(For solution see page 47.)

A POSER IN HISTORY

PUZZLE PETE, whose hobby is mathematics, was assigned to write an essay on Cromwell for his English History class. History is just a matter of dates, as far as he is concerned. Pete's essay ran as follows:

"There were two Cromwells who figured prominently in English history. One beheaded the king and the other the king beheaded. Thomas Cromwell, who died in 1540. was born 173 years before Oliver Cromwell's death. Their combined ages totaled 111 years. In what year was Oliver Cromwell born?"

(For solution see page 47.)

MIND

Try CHATTO'S Mustard Honey. Sure remedy for Cataract and other Eye-troubles. Success guaranteed. Sample free with postage. The Chatto & Co. SAGUNA, (B. C.), Bengal.

Mysterious Trick With a Ring

THE amateur magician asks someone in his audience to come forward and place a ring between the conjurer's teeth, tie his hands behind his back, bind his ankles together and then seat the magician, thus secured, in a chair.

The conjurer then announces that in three minutes and without anyone's aid, he can put the ring on one of his fingers. The conjurer then requests his audience to leave the room, return in three minutes and he will have the ring on his finger, although he remains securely bound all the while. As soon as the audience files out the magician proceeds to perform the trick as follows:

He moves his knees apart so as to expose a section of the seat of the chair. Next he bends over and carefully drops the ring from his mouth on the seat. Then he stands up and bends his knees so that he can lower his hands until he can touch the seat of the chair back of him. He picks up the ring and easily slips it on one of his fingers.

Finally the magician sits down as before. When the audience returns to the room they see that the ring is on the conjurer's finger, although he is still securely bound and, apparently, has not moved.

Conundrums

WHY is every bald-headed man in the world sure to meet with the greatest success?

* * *

2. When does a silkworm become very good?

* * *

3. Why is a kite more like a dog than the dog-star?

* * *

4. What familiar object is sometimes seen with a head on it and at other times without a head?

* * *

5. What is it that everyone always falls against when he slips and takes a tumble?

What Is the Number?

THE number of Mildred Meef's telephone contains four digits whose sum is 17. The last figure is two more than the first and the second figure is one less than the third. The sum of the first, second and third figures is the same as the sum of the third and the fourth figures.

What is the number?

(For solution see page 47.)

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KNERR'S REPERTORY
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M. BHATTACHARYYA & CO.,
84, Clive St., Calcutta.

RHEUMATISM
This famous 88 years old remedy gives such wonderful relief from pain that the proprietors of Eade's Pills rely entirely on SUCCESS for their profits. No matter how badly you have been suffering from rheumatism, rheumatic gout, gout, sciatica, or lumbago! Eade's Pills contain nothing but pure vegetable remedies. Get the habit of taking an Eade's Pill every week-end.. They are the finest regular medicine you can take to keep you fit
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Stockist: P. M. ZAVERI & Co.. Princess Street.

Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Winston Churchill in court dress at St. James' Palace

King George VI leaves for St. James' Palace.

RUSSIA THEN AND NOW!

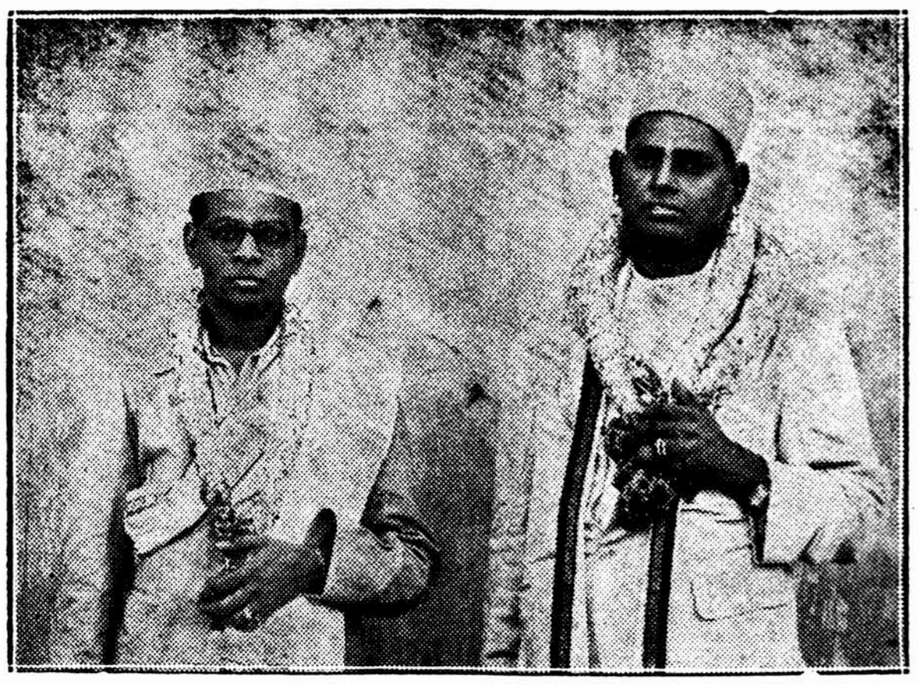
(Continued from page 43)

ed. On entering a Soviet village one can hardly recognize any differences between village and urban youth, both in outward appearance and in inner qualities. The Soviet collective farmer is developed both physically and mentally; he will discuss with you any political problem concerning home or foreign affairs. He is no longer a dumb animal driven like cattle. The peasant huts have given way to two and three storied houses. with neat and clean rooms, flooded with light, and furnished in the urban manner. There one can see bicycles, gramophones. radios. sewing machines or tea sets. and they are quite a common sight nowadays.

Status Of "Kolhkozniki"

One of the reasons for the rapid prosperity of the kolhkozniki (peasants) is the wise decision of the government, adopted last year, according to which they were given the right to own and to develop their private property. According to the new arrangement a peasant can own a plot of land. a house, cows, poultry and the like, but under the condition that he employs no other labour except that of himself. This of course was done to stop the exploitation of one man by another and to nip in the bud any redevelopments of the capitalist system. By its masterly solving of the agrarian problem the Soviet Government has won the sympathy and support of the peasantry and thus ousted the last complications in its home policy.

No less important is the cultural achievement of the U S S R. Art; theatre music, painting, and physical culture and other forms are flourishing to an extent hitherto-



The Presidents of East and West Tanjore District Boards, Messrs M. T. Kolendavelu Chettiar (left) and Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai, are staunch Congressmen. Mr. Chettiar is only 24 years old.

fore unknown elsewhere. 'The state spends huge sums on these branches of culture and on education as a whole and provides its citizens with every possibility to profit by the best achievements of modern civilization and culture. The following figures speak for themselves: In 1914 the high schools in this country were attended by 124,000 students, the majority of which came from the higher classes. At the present moment the number of students has increased to 529,000. In addition, 844,000 students are attending colleges and various technical institutes. The primary and secondary schools of Tsarist Russia were attended by 7,500,000 pupils; to-day this number has reached the fantastic figure of 28.000.000 pupils.

Universal Education

Education in the Soviet Union is free throughout and is compulsory until matriculation. But because of the rapid growth of industry and the cultural level already attained by the people, it leads one to feel that it will soon be possible to make education, including higher education, universally compulsory, just as to-day it is already free of charge.

One cannot pass unnoticed to other great achievements of the USSR: I mean the masterful solution of the "national minority" problem and the problem of the fight for world peace. Soviet Russia is a state comprised of a multitude of nationalities, rather than being a homogeneous whole. It was therefore confronted with the problem of nationalities from the very first day of coming into power. The aim set by the Soviets during the first years of the revolution was "to bring all the nationalities of the USSR into fraternal harmony by giving them absolutely equal rights with those of their Russian compatriots; and to help them in reaching the same level in education, culture and economy; to develop them politically. This policy has to-day proven brilliantly successful and the progress described above equally concerns all the nationalities of the USSR. Let us look at the economic progress of some of these national republics. Armenia's share in the total turn-over of heavy industry constituted more than 972 per cent. in 1936 as compared with 1913; while for the same period that of the Kazakh republic was 8,316 per cent. and that of Tadjukistan, 7,630 per cent.

As regards the Soviet struggle for maintaining general peace among the nations of the world, it is hardly necessary to repeat that the USSR has been seen in the front line of nations making every effort to establish peace not only with its neighbours but with and between all the world's nations. The following words uttered by Mr. Litvinov recently at the Congress of Soviets in Moscow, once more demonstrate that the USSR remain in the front trenches in the fight for world peace. Mr. Litvinov said: "The Soviet Union sees no ground for changing its policy, which was, is and will remain a policy of peace." And there is no reason not to believe him.

'I've taken three lessons in French.'

'Could you carry on a conversation with a Frenchman?'

'Oh, no, but I could talk to anybody else who had had three lessons.'

Today's Cold may mean Pneumonia tomorrow
Never treat a cold lightly. That is how grippe and pneumonia often develop. At the first sneeze, drop Mistol into your nose. Mistol is made from a famous formula, which prevents colds from spreading. Mistol quickly relieves the congested condition and opens clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again. Get a bottle of Mistol today with free dropper.
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STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START
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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

On exhibit at the Missouri Historical Society, in St. Louis, is a Mark Twain collection. Among the papers is an envelope addressed to the author's wife and marked: "Opened by mistake to see what was inside.—S. L. C."

* * * *

'And you'll never forget your first boy friend?'

'Never! He refused to give me something to remember him by.'

* * * *

"Poor old Bill, he's workin' his-self to death."

"How's that?"

"Well, 'e's that short-sighted 'e can't see when the boss ain't lookin'."

* * * *

Small Boy (to gentleman in street): "Please, is this the second turning on the right?"

* * * *

"I don't see how Broque can afford to wear a dol. 50 suit of clothes."

"Oh, he can afford it all right but I don't see how his tailor can."

* * * *

Magistrate: Have you any one here who can speak as to your character?

Woman: Yes, my husband.

Magistrate: Are you calling him?

Woman (very decidedly): No, Sir!

* * * *

Mrs. Heck: "I wonder, Mrs. Peck, if I could borrow your rug-beater."

Mrs. Peck: "I'm sorry, Mrs. Heck, but he doesn't get home 'til five o'clock."

* * * *

Friend—What's the book you're studying so faithfully?

Farmer—Collection of rube stories. Mother thinks I ought to talk a little dialect to amuse the summer boarders who are staying with us.

* * * *

The benevolent old gentleman beamed on the two little boys.

"Ah," he said, "I can see you are brothers."

"No sir," replied one of the boys. "He's my cousin."

"First cousin?" queried the old gentleman.

"Oh no. I had lots of others before him."

Shopkeeper—Don't buy anything from the shop next door to-day.

His wife—Why not, dear?

'They've borrowed our scales.'

* * * *

'Look at those cows, Miss Jones. Aren't they lambs?'

'Yes, perfect dears.'

* * * *

A stranger in a Lancashire town heard roars of laughter coming from a large hall. He asked the door-keeper what was happening.

'Amateur Dramatic Society, sir.'

'Ah! Doing a comedy, eh?'

'No sir,' said the doorman, grimly. "They're playing 'Hamlet'."

* * * *

'Now, sergeant, I am concerned about the quality of the drinking water. What precautions do you take against infection?'

'Well sir, we boil it——'

'Good.'

'Then we filter it——'

'Excellent.'

'And then we drink beer.'

* * * *

A beautiful young woman entered the outer office and asked if the manager was disengaged.

'Well, he's rather busy', said the secretary, trying to be complimentary, 'but he's always pleased to see pretty girls like you.'

'Is that so?' replied the visitor in a frozen voice. 'Will you please tell him his wife wants to see him?'

* * * *

On his week-end call recently a commercial traveller was about to receive a small order, when he started searching through his pockets.

'What have you lost?' asked the customer.

'Pencil', replied the traveller, still searching. 'Can't think where I left it. I know I had it on Monday.'

* * * *

Two women, previously unacquainted, were conversing at a reception. After a few conventional remarks, the younger exclaimed. 'I cannot think what has upset that tall man over there. He was so attentive a little while ago, but he won't look at me now.'

'Perhaps', said the other, 'he saw me come in. He's my husband.'

* * * *

'How old are you? demanded the American judge of a Negro woman in the witness box.

'I'se seventy-three, jedge.'

'Are you sure?'

'Yaas, suh.'

'Mandy, you don't look seventy-three.'

'I'se sure, jedge.'

After a few moments, however, the trial was interrupted.

'Jedge', said the Negress. 'I'se mistaken about my age being seventy-three. That's my bust measure, suh.'

* * * *

Little Jones was holding forth at the club.

'Yes', he said mysteriously, 'he can command an audience with one single word. He can, if he so desires, keep a whole room full of people attentive to his needs for hours on end. His voice, although by no means melodious can penetrate the thickest walls. And that is not all. He can twist almost anybody around his little finger; in fact women stop and kiss him unashamedly in the street.'

'An amazing personality', put in one of his audience. 'Who is he—a film star or author?'

'Neither', replied Jones. 'Our baby.'

'Why can't baby talk?' asked the small boy, as he came in from school. 'Teacher said to-day that Job cursed the day he was born.'

* * * *

Neighbour: 'Why on earth did you encourage your wife to quit playing the piano and start playing the clarinet?'

The Other: 'Because she can't sing while she's playing the clarinet.'

* * * *

'Why is it that you fat men are always good-natured?' somebody once asked President Taft.

Mr. Taft replied: 'We have to be good-natured, seeing that we can neither fight nor run.'

* * * *

Smith: What did he look like during the fire at his shop? Was he upset.?

Jones: Well, you never saw such a smile of despair on a man's face.

* * * *

The young couple were buying furniture.

'We should like to see a bedroom suite, please', said he.

'Certainly', said the assistant, 'modern or comfortable?'

* * * *

First Inebriate (on tram)—Whash time o' man?

Second Inebriate—Shad'day 12 o'clock and a fine night.

First Inebriate—Thanksh, I get off here.

* * * *

A grandfather visited a household in which he had a little grandson who had spent part of the summer at a boys' camp. The lad talked so enthusiastically about the camp that his grandfather offered a slight reminder.

'After all, though', he remarked, 'you were rather glad to get home, weren't you?'

'Well, replied the lad, thoughtfully, 'not specially'. Then after a bit, he added, 'some of the fellows were—those who had dogs.'

Belle: "If I were you, Percy, I should tell him just what I think of him.'

Percy: 'How can I? The cad has no telephone.'

* * * *

Knight of the Road: 'Say, boy, your dog bit me on the ankle.

Boy: 'Well, that's as high as he could reach. You wouldn't expect a little pup like that to bite you on the neck, would you?'

* * * *

Trainer (encouraging his man): 'What you've got to do is to stick it and go for 'im, and you'll come through with flying colors.'

Boxer (doubtfully): 'Yes! At half-mast.'

* * * *

A guest of a small Southern States hotel was awakened early one morning by a knock on his door.

'What is it?' he called drowsily, without getting up.

'A telegram, boss,' came a Negro's voice.

'Well, can't you push it under the door without waking me up so early?'

'No suh', the darky answered, it's on a try.'

* * * *

From the office of a memory training institution the following letter was addressed to a man who had taken the course:

'Sir,—We feel gratified that you should have taken the trouble to call for the purpose of expressing your thorough satisfaction with our system. May we ask if you will be good enough to write us a letter stating the benefit you have derived from the course—with permission to publish?

'P.S.—Your stick and gloves, which you inadvertently left at this office, have been forwarded you by parcel post.'

SOLUTIONS OF THIS WEEK'S PUZZLES

Home furnishing: The house-furnishing articles in the order of their use are: Linoleum, Glass, Cup, Cupboard, Stove, Dresser, Ottoman, Stool, Shades, Skillet, Rug, Desk, Pan, Stand, Iron, Tray, Mop, Secretary, Carpet, Bed, Buffet, Plate, Cabinet, Dish, Chair, Server, Crock, Rocker, Pan, Bench, Chest, Lamp, Fork, Brush, Range.

"Conundrums: 1. Because he comes out on top. 2. When it turns over a new leaf. 3. Because a kite has a tail and the dog-star has not. 4. A pillow case. 5. He falls against his will.

History Poser: The year of Oliver Cromwell's birth was 1599.

Hidden Animal: The animals which Nancy saw at the zoo were: Elk, Antelope, Fox, Elephant, Cat, Horse, Adder and a LEOPARD.

Anagrams: The words are: Anger, Alter, Wraps, Stair, Troup. The five letters removed spell the word GILLS. variant spelling of the plural form of the word "jill," meaning a sweetheart.

Rebus: The couple are LOVERS (L over S).

Fun with Figures: The missing number is 2,222,222,222.

Hidden Number: The number is 5.237.

Figure This Out: The sister of Urban's uncle is Urban's mother.

It is tactless to ask. But if your figure *is an* embarrassment, you may be sure it is slowly undermining your health. Heart trouble is frequently traced to excess of fat.

The sooner you get rid of adipose the better. But do not be rash, paying an enormous price for a slim figure. Dieting, chemicals, drugs, and tea: frequently prove ruinous; they do not go to the root of the trouble, viz., the imperfect working of the glands. Redusa* is perhaps the first remedy to do so. Sold in the form of tablets, Redusa* dissolves 14 lbs. of superfluous fat in less than 14 days. It is a scientific preparation, safe and reliable. It has had a wonderful career in Europe and America; its testimonials bear witness. *At good stores and chemists'.

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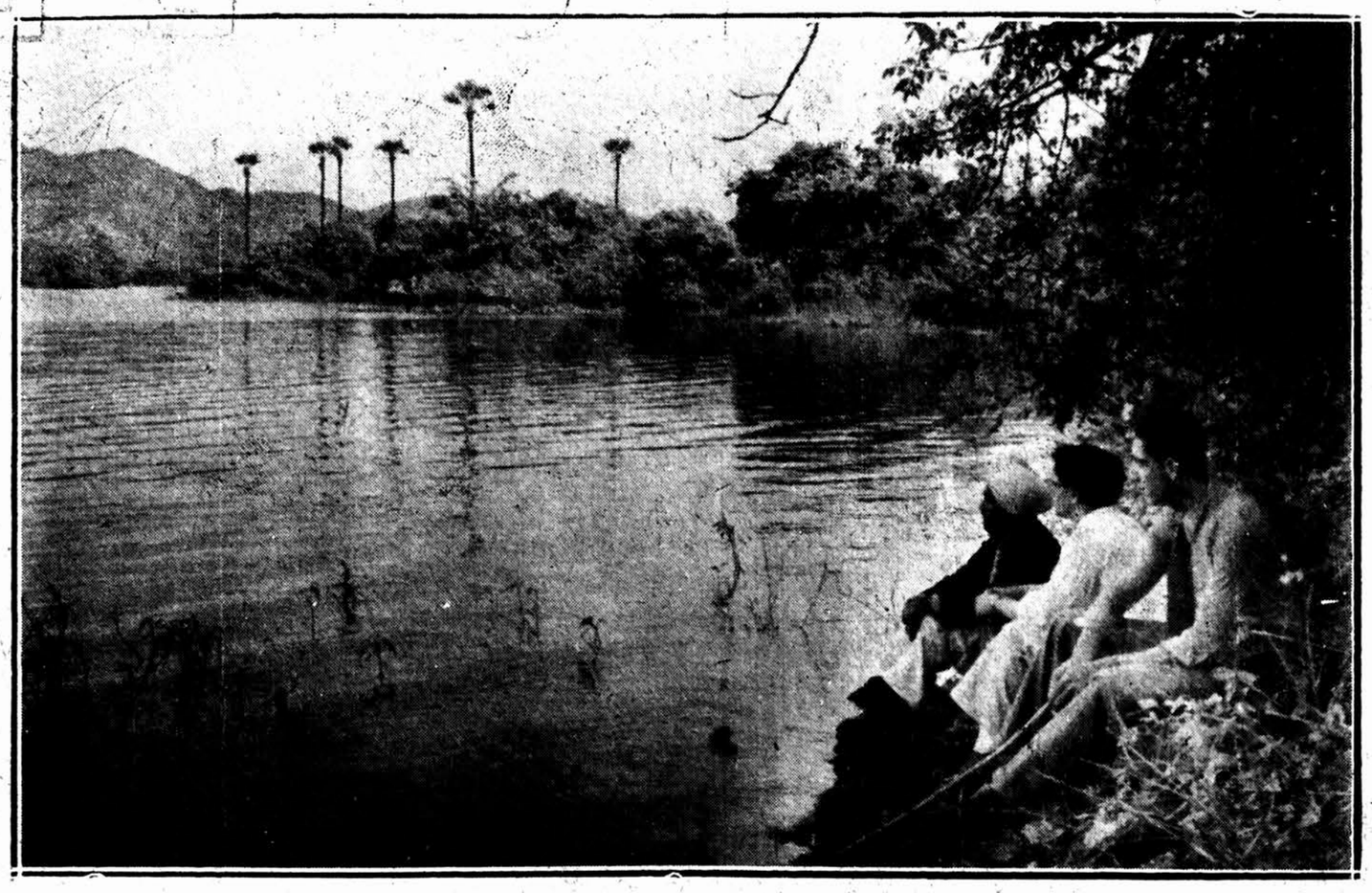
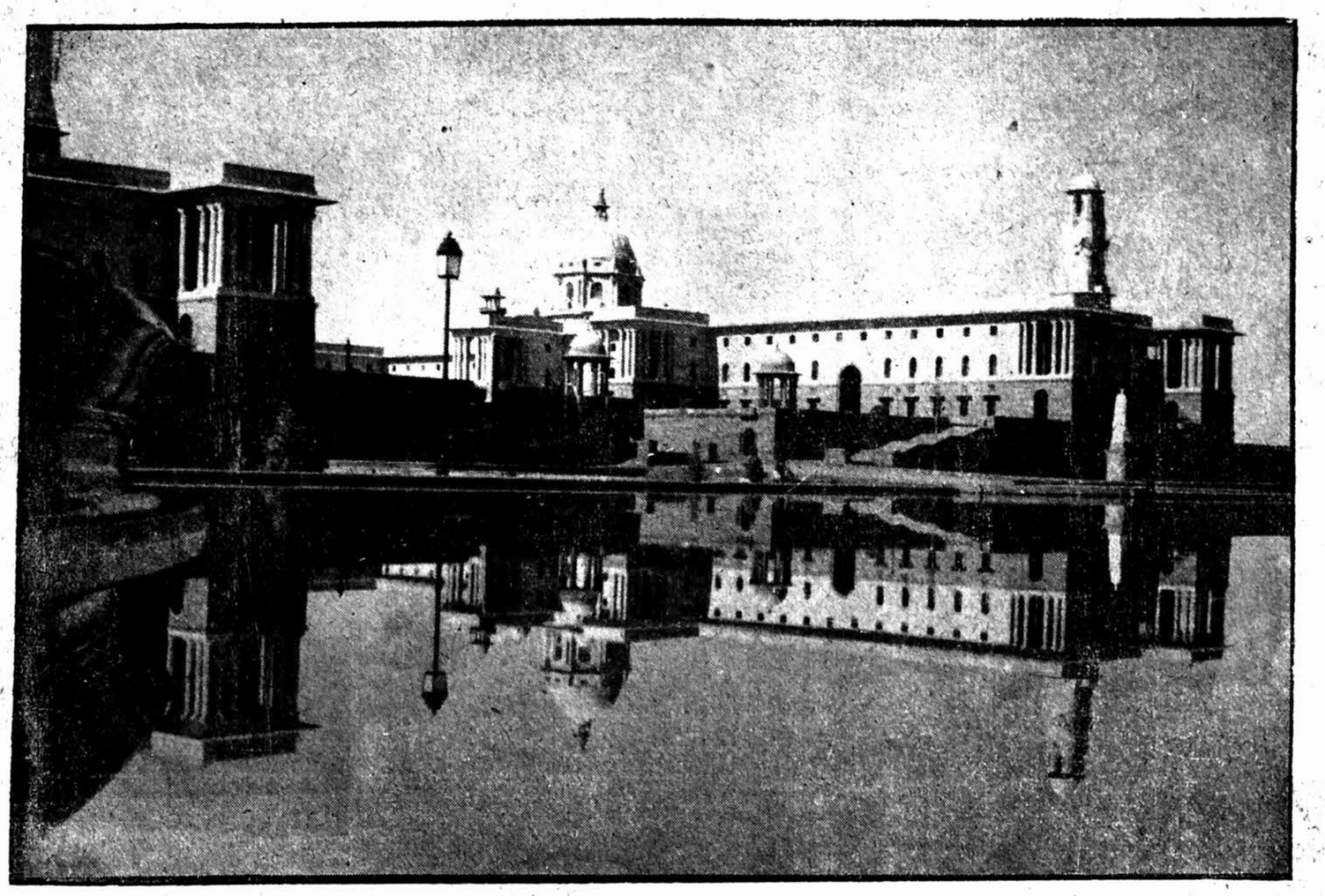


Picnickers' Paradise: Vehar Lake.

(Photo by B. F. Ferreira.)



"Reflection": New Delhi.

(Photo by A. M. Quettawala.)

President De Valera of Irish Free State climbs into cockpit of Col. Lindberg's new 'plane to go on his first air trip. The Colonel is standing behind.

Orphaned when they were a few days old, this litter of tiger cubs has found an affectionate mother in a Cincinnati police dog with a puppy of her own.

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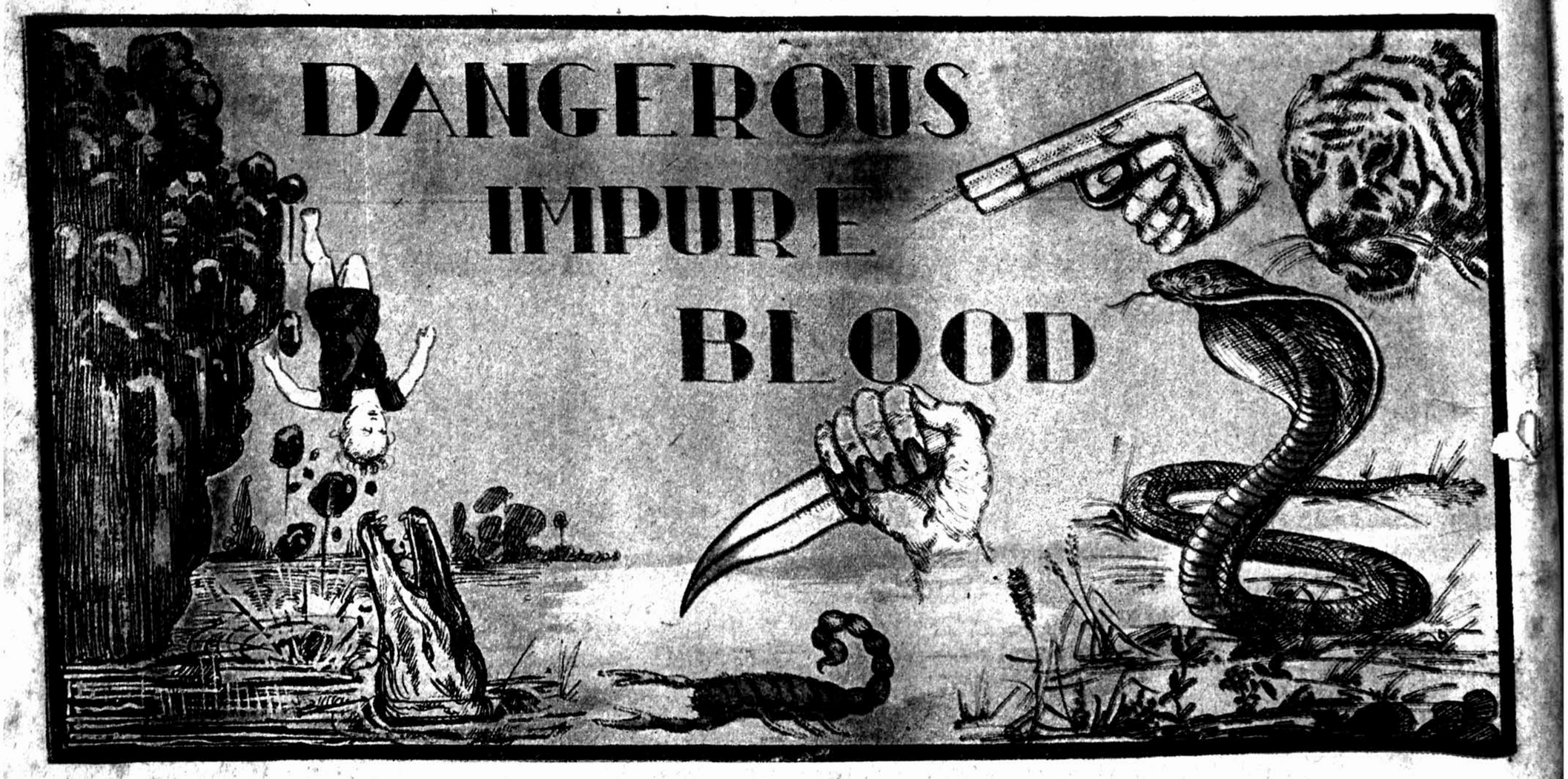

We generally take precautions against known dangers but few of us realise that one of the greatest dangers to life is Impure Blood which is the root cause of most diseases and which cause unbearable agonies and sufferings if the timely warnings in the shape of Skin Diseases, Boils, Sores etc. are disregarded.

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